

THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

A Journal of Literature, Science, and Art,

AND RECORD OF UNIVERSITY, ECCLESIASTICAL, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

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PRICE 3d., Stamped 4d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 7th, or TUESDAY, the 8th of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

It is proposed to Open the Exhibition Rooms on certain Evenings of the week during the latter part of the season.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.

The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

Artists sending Works for Exhibition are earnestly requested to abstain from giving any fee whatever to the servants or other persons employed by the Royal Academy to receive such Works.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT R.A., Sec.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN from 9 a.m. until dusk.

Admission, 1s.

THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION,

9, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, NOW OPEN, from Nine till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Half-Crown Season Tickets admit at all times to the Exhibition to the West Gallery, containing the entire Collection of DRAWINGS and SKETCHES by the late A. WELBY PUGIN, and to all the Lectures.

First Lecture, TUESDAY, May 6th, at Eight p.m., on "The Transport and Erection of Obelisks and other large Monoliths in Ancient and Modern Times," by PROFESSOR DONALDSON.

JAS. FERGUSON, F.R.A.S.,

20, Langham Place,

JAS. EDMESTON, F.R.I.B.A.,

5, Crown Court, Old Broad Street,

Honorary Secs.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN SHOW, 1862.

LAST DAY OF ENTRY for STOCK, MAY 1.

Stock Prize Sheets and Certificates can be had on application to

H. HALL DARE, Secretary.

12, Hanover Square, London, W.

ART UNION OF ENGLAND.—Third

Season, 1861-2.—The CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, "STEPPING-STONES," after F. GOODALL, A.R.A., and "ON THE ISLAND OF ZANTE," after ROWNOTHAM, are NOW READY. Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Subscription, Half a Guinea. Prospectuses forwarded on application. Offices, 13, Regent Street, S.W.

BELL SMITH, Secretary.

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Conductor, DR. WYLD.

Mlle. TITIENS will sing at the First Concert this Season, MONDAY EVENING, April 7th, at Eight o'clock. Tickets, at popular prices—Area and Gallery, 1s.; Balcony, reserved, 3s.; Reserved Stalls and First Row Balcony, 15s.; 2nd Row, 10s. 6d.; other tickets, 7s. and 5s.; to be had at all Music Sellers, and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

BAGNALL'S CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF RARE EXCELLENCE.

Before you Purchase a Pianoforte, send for Prices and Designs of these BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS, manufactured only by J. BAGNALL, 33, Charles Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.

WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS

(English). In solid oak cases, manufactured by them, have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.

New Patent, five octaves, from CC, double pedals 6

(The best and cheapest Harmonium made.)

One Stop, oak case (reduced price) 9

Piccolo Piano Model, One Stop, polished, with unique

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(With soft and distinct tones, and projecting fingerboard.)

Two Stops, one set and a-half of vibrators (polished

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(The extra upper half-set of vibrators adds wonderfully

to the effect of the treble, and produces a beautifully

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Three Stops, large size organ tones (polished case) ... 15

Five Stops, two sets of vibrators ditto ... 22

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(The best and most effective instrument made.)

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An Extensive Assortment of French Harmoniums by Alexandre (including all the latest improvements) at prices from 5 Guineas to 150 Guineas.

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The Original Manufacturers and Importers of Harmoniums.

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planatory Illustrated Price Lists for Musical Instru-

ments of every description, with testimonials from eminent

professors, and opinions of the Press, should be in the pos-

session of every person, as a book of reference before pur-

chasing an instrument of any kind.

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HARP, for the garden, conservatory, alcove, summer-house,

wind-ledge, on the branches of trees, or on board any

vessel on the water. Price from 14s. to 50s. For full ex-

planation see List. Also Inventor of the New Patent Edu-

cational Transposing Metallic Harmonicon, as exhibited in

the South Kensington Museum, for the utility of which see

editorial notice in the Musical Times of April 1, 1861.

For Prices of Organ Pipes, Harmonium Notes or Vibra-

tors, Keys, Stops, and fittings of every description, see

tabular statement in List, showing the sum total required

for the whole of the materials for one of any size.

Agent for Debain's celebrated Harmoniums, Harmoni-

cordes, Antiphones, Pianos, Piano Mécaniques, and Pian-

chettes.

Instruments for Juveniles and the Nursery.

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TARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of

Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5,

10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also Single Specimens of Minerals,

Rocks, Fossils and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models,

Diagrams, Hammers, all the Recent Publications, Blow-

pipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist,

149, Strand.—Practical Instruction is given in Geology and

Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

LECTURES ON MAN, IN BRIGHTON.

MESSRS. FOWLER and WELLS, from America, now

LECTURING ON PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY in

the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON, will OPEN in

LONDON about the 15th of APRIL. Address, 337, Strand.

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY COMPANY.

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The Business of this Company is now carried on at their New Offices, No. 12, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN. The above beautiful Freehold Cemetery is open daily (Sundays excepted) for the interment of persons of all religious denominations.

WILLIAM HEATH, Secretary.

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Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1861.

Number of new Policies issued during the year ... 928

Assuring the sum of ... £239,000 19 11

Producing an annual income of ... 14,469 1 8

(in addition to single premiums of £1,401 14s. 8d.)

Making the total annual income after deduct-

ing £50,112 annual abatement in premium 310,142 3 2

Total number of policies issued ... 24,496

Amount paid in claims by the decease of mem-

bers, from the commencement of the insti-

tution in December, 1855 ... 1,156,297 9 4

Amount of accumulated fund ... 2,047,311 15 0

The next division of profits will be made up to the 20th November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Report of the Directors for the year ending the 20th

November, 1861, is now ready, and may be had on applica-

tion, with the Prospectus, containing illustrations of the

profits for the five years ending the 30th November, 1867,

by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums

range from 13 per cent. to 384 per cent. and that in one

instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses

are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of April

are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days

from that date.

March 22, 1862. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

The Profits of this Society will be divided in future QUINQUENNIALY; and Policies will participate at each division, AFTER THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS OF PREMIUM have been made.

Policies effected now WILL PARTICIPATE IN FOUR-FIFTHS, OR 80 PER CENT., of the profits, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by AN AMPLE GUARANTEE FUND in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

No charge for service in the Militia or in any Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle Street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

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WOTHERSPOON and Co., GLASGOW and LONDON.

FOWLER'S CORN, BUNION, AND CHILBLAIN PLAISTER, price 1s. 1½d. per box, by Post for 15 stamps, has been known for upwards of 30 years as a rapid and certain cure of Corns, Bunions, and Chilblains, however bad the case. It gives instant ease and comfort in Walking, and can be worn with the tightest boot. References permitted to many distinguished Patrons.
Sole Maker, W. F. SMITH, Chemist, Walworth, London, S.; Proprietor of Smith's Tasteless Dandelion Antibilious Pills, so successful in all affections of the Liver, Stomach, Head, and Kidneys, 1s. 1½d., by post 15 stamps. To be had of Sanger, 150, Oxford Street, and of all Chemists.

ANOTHER CURE THIS WEEK OF CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
March 20, 1862.—"I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the invaluable curative properties of your Wafers. A lady, a customer of mine, has been suffering from a severe consumptive cough for twelve or thirteen years, and after consulting several physicians, was induced to try your Wafers. The first dose gave instantaneous relief, and she has not had another attack.—Signed, J. Pratt, Chemist, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton."

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS have a most agreeable taste.

Sold by all Druggists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
While these Pills strike at the root of disease, their excellence is proved by immediate results. Their effect is quick as well as permanent. Cleansing the stomach and bowels from vicious humours, they improve the quality and promote the circulation of the blood. Appetite returns, digestion recovers tone, and the spirits become buoyant. In fine, robust health ensues, and life is prolonged.—22, Bread Street, E.C.; and all Patent Medicine Vendors. Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "THOMAS PILOT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, by all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—STRENGTH FROM WEAKNESS.—It is not too much to say that these purifying Pills are the stepping-stones from debility to health. They increase the appetite, promote digestion, regulate the liver, stimulate the bowels, and rouse the kidneys—advantages which will be sought in vain in any other combination of innocent drugs. A course of these excellent Pills balances the circulation, braces the unstrung nerves, gives firmness to the flaccid muscle, and develops natural energy of character—conditions necessary for comfortable existence, but indispensable for a happy life. Holloway's Pills will be found useful by the members of every household. The young, mature, and aged will discover that these faultless Pills exhibit themselves according to each individual's need.

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the remittance of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON. A Single Truss 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; postage 1s. A Double Truss 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; postage 1s. 9d. An Umbilical Truss 42s., and 52s. 6d.; postage 1s. 10d.

Post-Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. to 16s. each; postage 6d. each.

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DEPOT OF GENUINE HUNGARIAN WINES.

Under Distinguished Patronage.

PRICE CURRENT, per Dozen, duty paid, bottles included:—

RED WINES.—1857, Erlau, 15s.; 1858, Ofen Adelsberg, 18s.; 1858, Carlowitz, 20s.; 1852, Ménes Crown, 24s.; 1854, Ofen Adelsberg, dry, 18s.; 1854, Sexard, dry, 20s.; 1852, Visonta, selected dry, 24s.

WHITE WINES.—1852, Neazmely, 18s.; 1854, Bakator, 20s.; 1852, Vilány Muscat, 24s.; 1858, Oedenburg Muscateller, 28s.; 1842, Tokay Imperial (sweet), 42s.

Sample Cases, containing a bottle of each of the above mentioned twelve sorts, 24s. Terms, cash on delivery, carriage free to any railway station in London. Country orders to be accompanied by crossed cheques or post-office order payable at Lombard Street. Hampers or cases charged 1s. per dozen.

M. GREGER, from Hungary, 217, Colchester Street, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill.

CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES,

Coughs, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Fever, Ague, Diphtheria, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Spasms, Colic, Renal and Uterine Diseases, are immediately relieved by a dose of CHLORODYNE (Trade Mark), discovered and named by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.R.C.S.L., Ex-Army Medical Staff.

The question asked by invalids, families, and households is—What is the best medicine to give in the above diseases, and what to have always ready? Medical testimony, the reply of thousands of sufferers and invalids, is confirmatory of the invaluable relief afforded by this remedy above all others.

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From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay Army:—"Your Chlorodyne is a most invaluable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery, and to which I entirely owe my restoration to health."

From W. Vessallus Pettigrew, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M'Millan, of New Galloway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

J. C. Baker, Esq., M.D., Bideford.—"It is without doubt the most certain and valuable anodyne we have."

Dr. McGrigor Croft, late Army Staff, says:—"It is a most valuable medicine."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

From G. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic, with Cramps in the abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic-Douloureux, its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious Imitations or substitutes. Each bottle of the Genuine bears a Red Stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon in White Letters, and never buy it without, as Compounds called after it are too often vended.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London, with Professional Testimonials enclosed.



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Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the facsimile of his signature.

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WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

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Is realized by the use of

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—This elegant and Fragrant Oil is universally in high repute, for its unprecedented success during the last SIXTY years, in promoting the GROWTH, RESTORING, IMPROVING, and BEAUTIFYING THE HUMAN HAIR.

It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens Weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it BEAUTIFULLY SOFT, PLIABLE, and GLOSSY. Its operation in cases of Baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of the BEARD, WHISKERS, and MOUSTACHIOS, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For CHILDREN it is especially recommended as forming the basis of A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. per bottle.

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	Elect. Pltd. Fiddle Ptn.	Stng. Pltd. Fiddle Ptn.	Thread Pattern.	Kg. & Thd. With Shell.
PER DOZEN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Table Forks...	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
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IVORY TABLE KNIVES, best quality, warranted not to come loose in the handles, and to balance.

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1 Dozen.....	£0 16 0	£1 0 0	£1 2 0
1 Pair Carvers 0 4 6	0 5 6	0 6 9	

Messrs. SLACK have been celebrated fifty years for their superior manufacture of Table Knives.

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Combines Hot Plate, roasting or baking oven, good boiler, saves fuel, a certain cure for smoky chimneys, and is the lowest in price. To be seen in operation at

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the largest assortment, at the lowest prices, of shower and sponging baths, from 7s. 6d.; hip baths from 15s.; open baths, 13s. 6d.; sets of toilet ware, 18s.

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SLACK'S DISH-COVERS in Britannia

Metal and Block-Tin. The greatest variety of Patterns always on Show, commencing at 18s. the Set of Six. Ditto, Queen's Pattern, 28s. Silver Pattern, with Electro-Plated Handles, 45s.

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SLACK'S "STRAND" RAZOR excels all

others. Price One Shilling. Sent free to any part on receipt of 18 stamps, the money returned if not approved of.

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SLACK'S FENDER AND FIRE-IRON

WAREHOUSE is the MOST ECONOMICAL, consistent with good quality.—Iron Fenders, 3s. 6d.; Bronzed ditto, 8s. 6d., with standards; superior Drawing-room ditto, 14s. 6d. to 50s.; Fire-irons, 2s. 6d. to 20s.; Patent Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. set of six. Table Knives and Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting Jacks, complete, 7s. 6d. Tea-trays, 6s. 6d. set of three; elegant Papier Maché ditto, 25s. the set. Teapots, with plated knob, 5s. 6d.; Coal-scuttles, 2s. 6d. A set of Kitchen Utensils for Cottage, £3. White Bone Knives and Forks, 8s. 9d. and 12s.; Black Horn ditto, 8s. and 10s. All warranted.

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GRATIS, or sent post-free, containing upwards of 350 Engravings, and Prices of Fenders, Fire-irons, Furnishing Ironmongery, Slack's Nickel and Electro-plated Wares, Table Cutlery, &c. No person should furnish without one.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

REVIEWS.

Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. By Earl Stanhope, Author of the *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht*. Vols. III. and IV. Murray.

THESE two volumes resume the Life of Mr. Pitt from the end of the year 1796, and continue it to his death between nine and ten years afterwards. The war with France had now lasted three years, without producing any very satisfactory results. The Dutch expedition of 1794 had been unsuccessful, and though we had defeated the French in every pitched battle which had occurred, we had been obliged to evacuate the country, and abandon the Scheldt to the enemy. These disasters, combined with the continued success of the French arms in Italy, finally broke up the coalition which had been organized in 1793, and Prussia, Austria, Spain, and Sardinia, all made separate treaties of peace with the common enemy. Under these circumstances Pitt too began to turn his thoughts towards peace; but the negotiations, though twice renewed, were ultimately broken off, and it has sometimes been said that Mr. Pitt was not sincere in his endeavours. Lord Stanhope, however, brings forward evidence enough to convince any man who is willing to be guided by evidence. Pitt pressed the necessity of peace against the known wishes of the King; he overruled the objections taken by Lord Grenville to the language of the French minister, M. Delacroix. "I feel it my duty," he said more than once, "as an English Minister and a Christian, to use every effort to stop so bloody and wasting a war." "Be assured," said he to Lord Malmesbury, as the latter was setting out for Lisle, "that to produce the desired result I will stifle every feeling of pride." These remarks are all recorded in the Diaries of Lord Malmesbury, and unless we assume that they were forgeries, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they place the earnestness of Mr. Pitt beyond the possibility of a doubt.

In our first notice of this work we quoted a long passage from the second volume in defence of Mr. Pitt's war policy. In that passage Lord Stanhope passes in review all the objections which have at any time been urged against the subsidies and the coalitions, which were his chief weapons of offence. Lord Macaulay, for one, considers that these were half measures; that he should either have avoided the war altogether, or have adopted the principles of Mr. Burke, and have preached a crusade against the Jacobins. Lord Macaulay does not say exactly which he should have done himself; and as the former alternative would find very few supporters in the present day, and was repudiated before his death by Mr. Fox, Lord Stanhope has confined his argument almost wholly to the latter. As we have already stated our opinion of his arguments (*Literary Gazette*, April 13, 1861), we need not travel over the same ground again; it being sufficient perhaps to state once for all, that one cannot exactly see what practical difference it would have made if England had proclaimed a holy war. By destroying the navies of France, and of any other country which chose to ally itself with France, England was performing more than her share of hard fighting. Would proclaiming a holy war have

enabled her to do more? to equip armies of fifty or sixty thousand men capable of invading France or re-conquering Holland? Would any appeal to popular passions have brought more money into the Treasury than that appeal to the public spirit of the wealthier classes, which produced in little more than two months nearly two millions and a half in voluntary subscriptions? If not, then we think it was certainly the soundest policy to spend our money as we did; and, as it is very easy to be wise after the event, let us remember the extreme difficulty of being wise before it. Let us remember the high reputation then enjoyed by the Austrian and Prussian armies, the collapse of which no human foresight could have divined; and then let us ask ourselves what would have been said of Pitt's system had Marengo and Austerlitz been victories, and anticipated Leipsic and Waterloo?

Mr. Pitt's resignation of office in 1801, it was formerly the fashion to attribute to his weariness of the war, and conscious inability to conclude an honourable peace. As, however, this is another of those misinterpretations of his conduct which time has refuted, and which his political opponents have disavowed, there is no need to reconsider it. The true reason was that which he himself asserted, namely, his engagements with the Roman Catholics. The King had never yet asserted positively that to give his consent to Emancipation he should consider to be an act of perjury; and Pitt was wholly unaware that such views had been instilled into his mind by his own colleague, Lord Loughborough. Consequently he was not prepared for the extraordinary effect produced upon the King's mind by the pertinacity with which he pressed his suit. Afterwards, when that effect had been made apparent by his Majesty's illness, then Mr. Pitt made his well-known declaration that he should never urge the Catholic claims again during the King's lifetime; but he only did after the King's illness what he would have done before had he known all, and foreseen all; and what is more, he only did what statesmen of all parties were afterwards compelled to do. Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Canning, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Fox, all took office, at different times, on the same distinct understanding. "And surely," says Lord Stanhope, with much justice, "if the ground here stated was sufficient to justify Mr. Tierney, who had never before held office, and who owed no special attachment to the King, the ground was far stronger in the case of Mr. Pitt, who had served his Majesty through most trying difficulties, and for more than seventeen years."

Pitt, however, now saw that in resigning on the Catholic question he had made a wholly barren sacrifice, except in so far as it had attested his own sincerity. But at the same time it was a sacrifice, that could not be revoked. Addington was his personal friend: he had promised him a general support; and though he soon saw that things were not going on as he could wish, he felt that for the present private obligations had a stronger claim on him than public ones, and he steadily refrained from opposition. Under these unpleasant circumstances he absented himself a good deal from Parliament, and occupied himself with the fulfilment of his duties as Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The Addington Ministry came into office in March, 1801. In 1802 they concluded the Peace of Amiens. But in 1803 Napoleon began to mutter that England was not fulfilling her engagements; and a black cloud began again to show itself in the horizon. Under these circumstances the demand for Mr. Pitt's return

to power became still more urgent. But indeed during the whole year 1802 his popularity both in Parliament and the country had been conspicuously manifested. In the House of Commons, on the 12th of April, Sir Francis Burdett had been foolish enough to bring forward a motion demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the late Administration. It was met by Lord Belgrave with an amendment, to the effect that the thanks of this House should be given to the late Ministers for their wise and salutary conduct during the late war. After a fierce discussion it was decided by the Speaker that the amendment, though unusual, was not irregular. But before it could be put to the House Pitt himself rose. He did not even allude to the original motion. He only desired that nothing even savouring of irregularity might be done on his behalf. Lord Belgrave withdrew his amendment, and Burdett's motion was rejected by two hundred and forty-six to thirty-nine. Lord Belgrave then gave notice that after the recess he should move a vote of thanks to the late Administration. When Parliament met again, one Nichols was put up by the Opposition to intercept this home thrust. But they had better have let well alone. Nichols moved that an Address of Thanks should be presented to his Majesty for removing the Right Hon. William Pitt from his Councils. The mere absurdity of this motion was conspicuous, for his Majesty had besought the Right Hon. William Pitt not to remove himself. Weightier objections, of course, existed in abundance; the amendment was withdrawn, and the original resolution carried by two hundred and twenty-two to fifty-two. The Tories now determined to push their victory, and so to scatter this organized hostility against Pitt that it should never come to a head again. Up jumped Sir Henry Mildmay, like a cavalry officer let loose upon a flying army, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Pitt by name. In vain the leaders of opposition did the work of brave men, and strove with all their might to make a last stand against the torrent. It was all useless. They moved that the names of Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Windham, should be included in the vote. But the motive was so obvious, and the inconsistency of the proposal so glaring, that it was negatived without a division. Even Thomas Grenville himself protested against so doubtful a compliment. Then Mr. Grey moved that the vote should be limited to Pitt, but that the following clause should be annexed to it, "by which the present Government has been enabled to conclude a safe, honourable, and glorious peace." But the amendment was overborne like the last; and when the battle was finally concluded at six o'clock in the morning it stood recorded by an overwhelming majority "that the Right Hon. William Pitt has rendered important services to his country, and especially deserves the gratitude of this House."

Pitt himself was not present at any part of this debate, nor was he at a public dinner shortly afterwards given on his birthday at Merchant Taylors' Hall. But no less than eight hundred and twenty-three persons sat down; Lord Spencer was in the chair; and it was for this occasion that Canning composed his celebrated song of the "Pilot":—

"And oh if again the rude whirlwind should rise,
The dawning of peace should fresh darkness deform;
The regrets of the good, and the fear of the wise,
Shall turn to the Pilot that weathered the storm."

We quote this stanza because the prediction was so literally verified. When Parliament met again in 1803, and a fresh rupture with Napoleon seemed every day imminent, Ad-

dington found it absolutely necessary to make an attempt at least to secure the adherence of Mr. Pitt.

The first proposal made by Addington to his old leader was that they should both be Secretaries of State, and that some third person should be Prime Minister. Dundas was the bearer of this proposal, and though he waited till Pitt had got his wine well on aboard before he approached the subject of his mission, he was cut short directly before he had come to particulars and gave up his task in despair. Mr. Charles Long was the next envoy chosen: and he was empowered to make overtures on Mr. Pitt's own terms. Pitt was to have the Premiership; and all other details were to be arranged in a personal interview. To this Mr. Pitt consented: but as Long got into his chaise the next morning in high spirits, he saw Lord's Grenville's carriage coming up the drive to Walmer Castle; and he felt immediately that his scheme was in the utmost peril. His fears were but too well grounded. Pitt met Addington by appointment at Long's country seat in Kent. But he soon discovered that the violent opposition which his old colleagues had not felt themselves precluded from offering to the new Minister, had produced its natural effect. Addington showed the greatest reluctance—amounting, in fact, to a virtual refusal—to sit in the same Cabinet with Lord Grenville. Pitt gave him to understand that if he returned to office, he should wish to re-establish the Cabinet as it stood before his resignation. On this point, in reality, the negotiations were finally broken off. We agree with Lord Stanhope, that no blame is justly to be imputed to Mr. Addington. But we think that Pitt was mistaken in yielding to the dictation of the Grenvilles. It is clear enough that Lord Stanhope condemns the behaviour of this party, or rather we should say of its head. But he does not seem to see that what Grenville was culpable in asking, Mr. Pitt could hardly have been quite right in granting. Our biographer compares his conduct on this occasion with the conduct of his father in 1765, when he suffered himself to be dissuaded by the then head of the House of Grenville from forming a really sound Administration. The cases are almost exactly analogous. Yet even Lord Macaulay can scarcely excuse the weakness of the first Pitt. And we cannot see that his son's behaviour in 1803 is capable of any better defence. He lived however to repent this unwise concession to the pride and egotism of Lord Grenville. One year afterwards, when Pitt again desired to reconstruct the Ministry of 1800, and had with great difficulty persuaded George III. to readmit Lord Grenville to the Cabinet, his lordship refused to join the Ministry unless—of all men in the world—Mr. Fox were included in its ranks! We breathe not a syllable against Fox, who indeed, greatly to his credit, had sense enough not to press this arrangement. He was a man of the highest genius and eloquence, and would have adorned any part in the State. But he had chosen that party which had fought Mr. Pitt tooth and nail for nearly twenty years; which had opposed him consistently in every department of his policy; in his finance, in his foreign alliances, in his military and naval expenditure; and, more than all, on the cardinal principle which distinguished the Tory party, the right, namely, of the King to choose his own Ministers. But not only had Fox opposed Pitt on all these points: on most of them directly, and on the rest by implication he had been equally opposed to Lord Grenville, who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Pitt through

the whole of that arduous conflict. Yet now, forsooth, Grenville would not join Pitt except in alliance with Mr. Fox. Pitt indeed would have sacrificed his own feelings upon the subject, but the King was inexorable against Fox; and the Minister said rightly enough, that as it was contrary to his principles to force any man upon the King, so it was *a fortiori* contrary to them to force Mr. Fox.

We prefer to believe that this was the true explanation of Pitt's conduct. He may have felt, as Lord Stanhope suggests, that he could not have forced Fox upon the King; for that Addington had still a good majority, which would have been greatly increased by the knowledge that Pitt had failed to form a Ministry. He may or may not have been influenced by this consideration. But it is far more consistent with his character, which was remarkable for tenacity of purpose, that he should have declined altogether to limit the King's freedom of choice. However this may be, he deeply resented the atrocious conduct of Lord Grenville. But he formed his Ministry without him, and in all probability had he lived would have been able to defy his opposition. For a star was now dawning in the sky which was soon to illuminate the military reputation of Great Britain, so as almost to eclipse even the naval splendours of Nelson. Had Pitt lived to guide the helm at home, with Wellington to support him abroad, the glories of the second Temple might have dimmed even the brightness of the first. But this was not to be. The life of this great man went out in sorrow and disappointment. After seeing his earliest and most loyal friend subjected to a cruel and unjust persecution, he had next to witness the destruction of the towering hopes which he had built upon his third coalition. This was the final stroke from which he never recovered. The battle of Austerlitz killed him. He was at Bath when the news came, suffering from a fit of the gout which was then proceeding not unfavourably. The intelligence had such an effect upon his system as to drive the gout inwards. He was removed from Bath to his house at Putney in almost a dying state; and there he breathed his last on the 23rd of January, 1806.

The glimpses into Pitt's private life, habits, and character, which these volumes afford, are few but very interesting. We now learn that he was not quite so indifferent to the charms of the other sex as has sometimes been supposed, but that on the contrary, he was at one time of his life sincerely in love. The lady was Lady Eleanor Eden, the eldest daughter of Lord Auckland, who was only nineteen when Pitt, at the age of thirty-nine, entertained thoughts of proposing to her. To judge from some of her letters in the first series of the Auckland correspondence, she was an uncommonly lively and clever girl, and quite capable of appreciating a man like Pitt. Indeed, the tone in which the subject is discussed between the lover and his intended father-in-law, appears to indicate that the young lady was not indifferent to her suitor. But Pitt's usual high-mindedness prevailed over his passion; and he threw away the only chance of domestic happiness which ever dawned upon him rather than involve his wife in the embarrassments of a poor man. She married subsequently Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and survived as Countess of Buckinghamshire till 1816, an object of general interest as the only woman who had ever touched the heart of the virgin statesman.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary amount of business which Mr. Pitt got through, his habits were not such as are commonly called business-like. He rarely got up before eleven;

and he usually took his two bottles of port after dinner. This quantity of wine, however, made, as Lord Macaulay admits, no more impression upon him than two cups of tea. And there is only one well authenticated instance of his appearance in the House of Commons under the influence of drink. On that occasion so much was said about it that it clearly could not have been an event of common occurrence. Porson alone wrote no less than a hundred and one epigrams upon it in a single night for the *Morning Chronicle*; and, as Lord Stanhope relates in his previous volumes, the wine which had been recommended to Mr. Pitt when a young man to strengthen his constitution afterwards became a necessity, but never betrayed him into drunkenness.

Though his indifference to literary merit is one of the acknowledged blot upon his character, he was fond of literature, and occasionally amused himself like Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone with translations from the Classics. A specimen here given, however, of a translation from the second ode of the third book of Horace is not of remarkable excellence. But if it is true that he added the last verse to Canning's *University of Göttingen*, it shows that he had no ordinary facility in humorous composition. The story is, that on Mr. Canning showing him the five first stanzas, Pitt was so amused that he took up his pen and composed the last stanza impromptu:—

"Sun, moon, and thou vain world, adieu,
Which kings and priests are plotting in,
Here doomed to starve on water gruel,
never shall I see the U-
niversity of Göttingen."

We are sorry to say, however, that Lord Stanhope doubts the authenticity of this story: nor does he find any reliable evidence that Pitt ever contributed a single line to the pages of the *Anti-Jacobin*.

Lord Stanhope does not defend Mr. Pitt's carelessness in money matters. He thinks it was possible for him to have attended quite as closely as he did to public affairs without neglecting his own. All that can be said, we think, is, that some men are and some men are not, capable of this twofold vigilance; and we must remember, moreover, that Pitt's debts were not the result of personal extravagance—for he neither gamed, nor intrigued, nor indulged in expensive equipages, or profuse hospitality—but arose almost exclusively from the gigantic system of plunder practised by his servants. His own pleasures were of a simple and healthy character. We may picture him to ourselves, if we like, starting out from Walmer Castle on a fine September morning, dressed in the low-crowned hat, and long broad-skirted shooting-jacket in vogue among our grandfathers, and proceeding towards the nearest stubbles in company with two steady old Spanish pointers, and two or three gamekeepers and markers. Here Pitt would disport himself the whole day with the zest of a schoolboy in the full glory of his first certificate; and bring down his birds right and left with as much glee as if they were Sheridan and Erskine. Returning home to a six o'clock dinner, he would find, perhaps, that Dundas, Canning, or Sir Walter Farquhar had arrived there on a flying visit; and the three would then sit down to table in that cool and pleasant dining-room which is so close to the waves that it is almost like the cabin of a ship. And after dinner, who knows but that a move higher be made on to the ramparts, where half-a-dozen bottles of port would be emptied with the greatest satisfaction, as the drinkers looked down upon the rippling waters of the Channel, and canvassed, perhaps, the movements of the mighty foe who was scheming their destruc-

tion beyond it. We may, we say, picture all this to ourselves if we please, and though chapter and verse for it are wanting, we have little doubt that the scene will be substantially correct.

Pitt was very fond of Walmer Castle, as he was of Holwood, the seat which he sold to pay his debts. "He used to go bird's-nesting," he said, "in the woods at Holwood when he was a boy, and he had always longed to possess it." He might have owned it to his dying day, but for the gross peculations of his household. When his domestic expenses were looked into, it was found that the butcher's meat supplied at Holwood alone amounted to nine hundred-weight a week; the poultry and fish were in proportion. No income could stand against this sort of thing; and when Pitt resigned office in 1801 his debts were £45,000. He refused to take any money in the shape of a Parliamentary grant. He refused a purse of a hundred thousand pounds, subscribed for him by the merchants of the city; and he refused a sum of thirty thousand, which was offered by the King in person. At last he was fain to accept a sum of eleven thousand pounds from some private friends; and this, with the proceeds of Holwood, produced twenty-two thousand pounds, which satisfied his chief creditors, and enabled him to live in peace.

We must now draw these remarks to a close. Of Lord Stanhope's own labours we may say that he has produced a biography which, in point of candour, courtesy, and fullness and accuracy of information, has few rivals in literature. It is not written with much power or polish—with either the forcible precision of Johnson, or the glowing rhetoric of Macaulay; but the style is gentlemanlike and easy, and the tone, if our readers understand us, is often eloquent, even where the diction is not. It is needless to say that it completely surpasses the works of Bishop Tomline and Mr. Gifford, and that it is likely to continue for centuries the standard life of William Pitt.

The Iliad of Homer, in English Hexameter Verse. By J. Henry Dart, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford: Author of *The Exile of St. Helena*. Newdigate, 1838. Part I. Books 1-12. Longmans.

WE confess that we are not of the number of those who hope much from any translation of Homer into English verse. But, since it is necessary for divers classes of people that translations of Homer should be written, we cannot be otherwise than pleased with the appearance of one which, if it does not indeed at all points surpass those that have preceded it, at any rate is well able to hold its own with any one of them.

Mr. Dart has obviously read his author with all the enthusiastic admiration which a translator ought to feel, and his faithfulness (he almost numbers line for line with his original, and here perhaps we must grant that his metre has aided him) is beyond praise. On the vexatious question of that metre we are sorry, at the outset, to be at issue with him. He has chosen, as will be seen, the hexameter—a form of verse of which, even in the face of so respectable an authority as Professor Arnold, and at the risk of being challenged ourselves to name a more appropriate metre, we must profess our general disapproval. In his excellent lectures, "On Translating Homer," Mr. Arnold argues that the hexameter, by keeping the translator closely to the movement of Homer, will thereby the better enable him to re-

produce his model's general effect. We fear that this sort of imitation of the form of our great original might be considered as somewhat frog-like. Nor would the comparison between our own "movement" and that of Homer, which we might thereby draw upon us, be by any means a pleasing one. But the fact is, that from the structure of the English language these verses are seldom good of their kind. Some tolerable hexameters may occasionally be found in German, notwithstanding the ruggedness of that tongue as compared to the Greek. But the monosyllabic and uninflected English, however well fitted it may be for iambic, trochaic, or anapaestic verse, hardly contains one thing requisite for the proper composition of hexameters. And from this opinion we think Mr. Dart himself would not dissent. Speaking of his own lines, he says:—

"The following version contains many metrical irregularities. Not only are the lines frequently anapaestic rather than dactylic, but in very many cases spondee are represented by iambs or trochees, and occasionally even by pyrrhics. It may be even possible (as a learned friend has suggested) not unfrequently to discover, in place of a dactyl, 'a cretic, a tribrach, an amphibrachys, or even a nameless foot.'"

Of course this is in a great measure owing to the absence of any spondaic element in our language. Another difficulty is the management of the cæsuræ, which is rarely sufficiently varied; and of this fault we cannot altogether acquit Mr. Dart, although it must be allowed that in other respects he has managed this intractable measure fairly enough. His verses are better than Longfellow's, and, *pace* Professor Arnold, infinitely better than those in which the "Bothe of Tope na fuosich" is written. The opening of the "Iliad" (in his translation of which we think Voss has fairly distanced his English competitors) has been, we think, rather too much for our translator, as indeed it has been for so many others. But he has done well for his reputation by a good version of the well-known similes in the Second Book (*ἦντε πῖρ ἀϊόλων κ.τ.λ.*):—

"As the devouring flame seizes hold on the depths of a forest,
On some mountain-peak;—and the blaze shines afar o'er
The lowlands;
So, as the hosts moved on, from the brazen face of their
armour,
Flash'd the full radiance back; through the air to the
zenith of heaven.

"And of the gathering hosts—as the thickening flights of
the wild-fowl,
Cranes, or grey wild-geese, or swans with necks far-
extended,
E'en on the Asian mead, by the wandering stream of
Câyster,
Now move from spot to spot, and rejoice in the strength
of their pinions,
Now settle down with a cry, and the plain it re-echoes the
tumult—
So did the manifold tribes of the host, from the tents and
the galleys,
Pour on the plain of Scamander.—The solid earth sounded
beneath them;
Sounded beneath both the feet of the men, and the hoofs
of the warsteeds.
Thick they stood in ranks on the flowery plain of Scamander;
Thick, as the leaves of the trees, or the blossoms that
bloom in the spring-time."

In this place neither Pope's epithet-laden lines nor the version of Cowper, which is more than usually prosaic, show to advantage. We quote the opening lines to Voss's translation of this passage, that the reader may see how Mr. Dart stands in comparison with the German poet:—
"Wie ein verheerendes Feuer entbrennt in unendlicher
Waldung
Auf des Gebirgs Felsbühnen, und fernhin leuchtet der
Schimmer:
Also den Wandelnden dort von des schrecklichen Erzes
Bewegung
Flog weitleuchtender Glanz durch den Aether empor zu
dem Himmel."

If any one should wish, by way of curiosity, to see how badly the passage may be done into

English, let him read the version of it by Ogilby (1660), called in the Dunciad "Ogilby the Great." Mr. Arnold has quoted, as "the most successful attempt hitherto made at rendering Homer into English" (Lectures, p. 77), a version by Dr. Hawtrey of some lines in the Third Book. Let us set this aside by side with Mr. Dart's translation of the same passage, and it will be seen that the latter is in no way the inferior of the two either in point of sense or rhythm.

"Clearly the rest I behold of the dark-eyed sons of Achæa;
Known to me well are the faces of all; their names I re-
member;
Two, two only remain, whom I see not among the com-
manders,
Castor fleet in the car—Polydeukes brave with the cestus—
Own dear brethren of mine—one parent loved us as in-
fants.
Are they not here in the host from the shores of loved
Lacedæmon?
Or, tho' they came with the rest in ships that bound thro'
the waters,
Dare they not enter the fight, or stand in the Council of
Hercæ?
All for fear of the shame and the taunts my crime has
awakened?
So said she;—they long since in Earth's soft arms were
reposing,
There, in their own dear land, their father-land Lacedæ-
mon."
(Hawtrey; *English Hexameter Translations*. Lond. 1847.)

"Many more do I see, of the dark-eyed sons of Achæa;
Chieftains whom I knew, and could number by name and
in order;
Yet are there two I discern not, 'mid all of the heads of
the people;
Castor, tamer of steeds; Polydeukes, famed for the cestus;
Brothers are they of mine; whole-brothers; one mother
hath borne us.
Either they came not here, from thy beautiful vale,
Lacedæmon;
Or, if they follow'd the war, in the sea-tracking sides of
their galleys,
Now they renounce the field, and secede from the strife of
the valiant;
All unable to bear the shame and disgrace that attend me.
"Thus did she speak: but the life-giving Earth held the
forms of her brothers;
Deep in thy vale, Lacedæmon! the much-loved land of
their fathers."

Why should Mr. Dart have written "Polydeukes"?

Minerva's "cutting words" on the subject of Venus's wound, with Jove's answer, are also well given by Mr. Dart:—

"O father Zeus, will it anger thee much if I tell thee a love
tale?
Know, that the Cyprian Queen, while seducing some dame
of Achæa,
Far from her home to clope—to these Trojan friends of
the goddess—
Urging the well-dress'd dame, and smoothing her waist by
the waist-band,
Scratch'd her own delicate hand with the tongue of the
buckle that bound it."

"Thus spake Athenè.—The father of all heard, and smiled
as he heard it:
Call'd to, and thus address'd, the golden queen Aphroditè
"Not unto thee appertain, O my daughter, the deeds of the
combat.
Softer strife is thine;—all the sweet contentions of lovers.—
Ares, terrible God, and Athenè are rulers of battle."

Chapman, according to a frequent habit of his, here needlessly turns the dialogue into narrative, although his rendering of the last portion of it has real beauty:—

"The Thunderer smiled, and called to him Love's golden
arbitress,
And told her those rough works of war were not for her
sex;
She should be making marriages, embracings, kisses,
charms;
Stern Mars and Pallas had the charge of those affairs in
arms."

Hobbes is simple of diction, if he has little other merit:—

"Jove smiled at this, and then to Venus said,
'Daughter, I gave you no command in war;
That charge on Mars and Pallas I have laid,
Of nuptials and love take you the care.'"

In those parts of Homer which treat more especially of the simpler matters of life, or of such homely pathos as is portrayed in the scene between Hector and Andromache, the necessities of language bear hardly on the literal

English translator. In such passages as this, the more closely the English follows the Greek, the more undignified it seems to us itself, the more majestic it makes its original to appear. Chapman, though marred with conceits, and Pope, though diffuse and un-Homeric, by reason of the very freedom of their versions, seem here to have caught more of the spirit of their author than Hobbes, Cowper, or Mr. Dart. As an example of this we will quote Mr. Dart's version of the lines beginning "Εκτορ δ' ἄρ' σὶ μοι ἔσσι πατήρ, κ. τ. λ." (book vi. l. 429), which it will be seen is perfectly literal, together with those of Pope and Chapman:—

"But thou, Hector, art father and mother,
Brother, and more than these,—for thou art my dear gal-
lant husband!
Oh then have pity upon us!—Remain in the strength of
the ramparts!"

Dart, *Iliad*, vi. l. 429-430.

"Yet all these gone from me
Thou amply render'st all; thy life makes still my father
be:
My mother, brothers: and besides, thou art my husband
too
Most loved, most worthy. Pity then, dear love, and do not
go," &c.

Chapman, *Ibid*.

"Yet while my Hector still survives, I see
My father, mother, brethren, all in thee;
Alas my parents, brothers, kindred, all
Once more will perish, if my Hector fall, &c."

Pope, *Book vi.* 544-547.

That our translator, however, is not always to be beaten by the simplicity of Homer, will be seen by the following extract (the last we have space for) from the speech of Phoenix, (book ix. 480-487)—

"Godlike as now thou art, it is I that have rear'd thee,
Achilles!
Thou owest all to my love.—Thou never wouldst go with
another,
To thine accustom'd meals, nor to share in the feast at the
palace,
Unless I were at hand, and my knee could be found to
support thee:
And that I carved for and fed thee, and held up the cup
when thou thirstedst.
Many a time and oft in thy waywardness, suiting an
infant,
Back, from thy fractious lips, came the wine o'er my vest
and my bosom."

We have only compared Mr. Dart with the better-known translators. The translations by Wright and Sotheby, though possessing great merit, are still far below the mark as representations of Homer. The choice which another writer has made of the Spenserian stanza puts him, in our opinion, at once "out of court;" nor do we hesitate to say that Mr. Newman's version, faulty in taste and uncouth in rhythm, ought never to have been written.

It is not for us to wish to a well-employed man any cessation of that want of leisure to which, as we gather from Mr. Dart's preface, certain blemishes which disfigure this book may be imputed. Some parts of it might doubtless be re-written with advantage, and it strikes us that, towards the end, the author shows unmistakable signs of fatigue. But very little time would suffice for the correction of such faults as those which we shall have time to notice here. At lines 6 and 8 of book ii. Mr. Dart translates ὄλος, "false," "baneful;" a mistake which, we must allow, has been made before his time. The word is simply an Ionic form for ὄλος, and means "actual," "substantial." Of Thersites (book ii. l. 217) he says that "a soft wool was sprinkled" on his head. But "scant," which is the real English of ψεδνή, is at least as easy to scan as "soft." Of the meaning of διαπαύσαι (book ii. l. 470) and ἀπεστέρεθαι (book vi. l. 525) he is manifestly ignorant. "First in council and field" (Dart, book v. l. 180) is hardly contained in βουλήφορε, which merely means "prince." We should prefer, for κέραμα, the word "roof," and not "dungeon," as Mr. Dart has it; though this cannot be

called an error on his part. Such forms as Idomeneüs or Briareüs may possibly be admissible into English hexameter verse, though they do not please us. But nothing can excuse actual false quantities, such as Asine (book ii. l. 554), Taläus (book ii. l. 560), or Amýdon (book ii. l. 843); or such spelling as "Rhetium" for "Rhytium" (book ii. l. 642), "Salophus" for "Selepius" (book ii. l. 686), and "Asyme" for "Æsyme" (book viii. l. 305). At book ii. l. 807, we have "the active hero Myrine." Now there may be a doubt whether Myrine was the wife of Dardanus or an Amazon; but there can be none as to her sex. But above all things we should wish to see expunged from Mr. Dart's work all such prosaic phrases and colloquialisms as "powerful figure" (book iii. l. 167) for μέγας; "I will attend to it all" (book vi. l. 440) for ἐμοὶ τὰδε πάντα μέλει, with many others. Homer uses simple expressions enough, but they are ill rendered by "familiar" English.

We trust that Mr. Dart will ere long find time to revise his book, and make the comparatively few alterations in it that are necessary, and that a second edition, so revised, will be soon set before the public. Is it too much to hope, that this work, which has been so well begun, will at some future time be completed?

History of the Names of Men, Nations, and Places, in their connection with the Progress of Civilization. From the French of Éusebius Salverte. Translated by the Rev. L. H. Mordacque, M.A. Oxon. Vol. I. John Russell Smith.

THE book of which Mr. Mordacque has translated the first volume was published, we believe in Paris, some thirty-seven or thirty-eight years ago. The author, M. Salverte, who appears to have been an active political writer, and to have passed through many phases of opinion, from pronounced royalism during the period of the Revolution, to a somewhat ardent republicanism during the Restoration, designed this book "as part only of a larger work, in which it was his intention to treat of civilization from the earliest historic periods to the conclusion of the eighteenth century." The subject was well chosen, though there may be a question whether the projected mode of its treatment be not a little too ambitious.

It is undoubtedly most true, as M. Salverte remarks, that "nothing is without importance in man," nor, we may add, without significance; and, if we are to adopt Mr. Buckle's view of the proper mode of writing history, and reject from our consideration none of the elements which have shaped man's character and made him what he is, we must take into account, among the rest, the influences and laws which have determined him in his invention and selection of names, and the converse action of names once given upon his mind. Nevertheless we confess to a slight misgiving when an author who has taken up a comparatively small subject, as this of Names is, announces that he is going to treat it "with reference to the progress of civilization." With such an ambitious project in view there is a great temptation (to Frenchmen indeed, whose love of generalization is a national failing, it must be an almost irresistible temptation) to lose sight of the primary objects of the treatise,—the collection, arrangement, and exposition of facts,—and to overlay the subject with explanations and more or less fanciful theories, when positive information is desired by the reader. To a certain limited extent this is the fault of M.

Salverte. It would be most unjust to deny that his work contains a very considerable quantity of curious and interesting information, gathered from multifarious sources; but his tendency to find moral significance in unimportant things, and to make philosophic reflections, is a little too much displayed; and, what is strange in a French work, there is considerable difficulty in detecting the system of arrangement upon which the book is constructed, and in apprehending the connection of particular facts with the positions which they are intended to establish.

A treatise on Names, we conceive, should have three great divisions. It should be Philological, Historical, and Psychological. It is easy to see how wide a range of topics it would include under the first head. The original division of Proper from Common Names—the gradual modifications and extension of the principles upon which in various languages names were originally given—the analogies exhibited in the development of names in kindred tongues—the traces in existing speech of the languages of absorbed or extinct nations—and many other questions of a like character offer most interesting problems to the comparative philologist.

Not less useful would a critical inquiry into this subject be to the historian, especially in the department of Ancient History. To mention only a few of the purposes which it would serve:—It might show how in many instances, and notably in Greek and Roman story, names have been invented merely to personify events, and traditions formed with the simple object of accounting for names. It would throw much light upon the domestic relations of families; the connection of families with clans; the separation of patrician from plebeian castes at given epochs. It might, and indeed it has largely done so, give assistance in determining the origin and affinities of nations when direct historical evidence is altogether wanting.

Finally, it might illustrate most amusingly and instructively some of man's natural instincts and deeply-rooted affections, and trace these modifications by advancing knowledge and civilization. Without taking so extravagant a view of the importance of names as Mr. Shandy did, or without going the length of M. Salverte's quotation, "Notre nom propre c'est nous-mêmes," it is at least certain that men have always had a feeling that there is an intimate and indefinable connection between the proper name and its subject, and that this feeling has given birth to customs, affections, and superstitions, which have had no inconsiderable influence upon the course of historical progress. Take, as examples, the exaggerated reverence paid by Mussulmans to any book or paper containing the written name of the Almighty, the belief of Asiatic nations, so frequently illustrated in Oriental fiction, in the power of cabalistic words, and the passion which prevailed in European society till a late period for discovering anagrams in the names of distinguished persons.

What a curious chapter too in the history of mankind might be written on the power of names which have once symbolized a cause or personified an event, to stir the hearts and imaginations of men long after they have ceased to be the rallying cry of parties, and have become to the existing generation mere historical designations, around which no present passions can gather. What an amusing picture, too, might be drawn of the vanity which tempts men to hide their personal obscurity, or the newness of their family, by the adoption of some high-sounding title or historic name! How often do we find the

Smiths, "who sealed with their thumbs" in one generation, transmuted into the Carringtons or the Vernons of the next; and that your greengrocer has christened his first-born De Courcy or Plantagenet.

M. Salverte's work, though it is not constructed on any such principle of threefold division as we have suggested, nevertheless ranges over the whole subject, and brings together much curious information on each of its branches. It is perhaps weakest in comparative philology, but it must be remembered in justification that forty years ago that science was comparatively in its infancy. A writer at the present day would scarcely refer, as M. Salverte frequently does, to Ossian, as an authentic specimen of ancient Gaelic speech; nor would he fail to draw upon the large materials now collected by the industry of Celtic and Sanscrit scholars, which were not available in 1824.

The history of names proves that their invention is by no means so simple an affair as might at first sight appear. The combination of the individual (in our phraseology the Christian) name, designating the person, with the surname indicating his family, is of comparatively late discovery. Except in five countries we are told (though which the five countries are M. Salverte does not directly indicate), family names remained unknown throughout the world until the period of the tenth or the eleventh centuries of our era. Even the acute and intellectual Greeks, to whom, we should have thought, the confusion incident to any other than a system of combined names would have been intolerable, had to the last none but individual names; and though it was the custom in many families to appropriate three or four, and to transmit them from grandfather to grandson, or from uncle to nephew, it is easy to see that this plan, even if it had been universal and not partial, compulsory and not voluntary, would have been far less efficacious as a mode of distinction between persons than that which modern nations have adopted. On the other hand, the Chinese and Japanese in Asia, and, strange to say, the half-savage Laplanders in Europe, have enjoyed a system of surnames from time immemorial. The most complete and complicated system however in ancient times is unquestionably the Roman, of which M. Salverte gives a long and interesting account in its rise, progress, and decay. Its main principles are well known to all educated persons, though it is a common error to suppose that it is the source from which the modern system, with which it has many features in common, is derived. In reality the barbarian conquerors who overran the empire introduced everywhere individual names, and individual names alone. Everywhere, even in Italy, the old Roman names gradually disappeared under the ascendancy of the barbarian element, and were at last utterly lost. The individual name proper yielded by degrees, under the influence of the Church, to the Christian or baptismal name, selected for the most part from the names of martyrs. The catalogue of mediæval saints is not a short one, but it was unable to supply a separate and distinctive appellation for each inhabitant of a district. With the increase of population the multiplication of identical or nearly identical names issued, as was inevitable, in great confusion. Surnames became necessary, and we find them fully established in the West of Europe in the eleventh century. A curious proof of their existence and of their originally descriptive character is to be found in one of the proclamations of William the Conqueror, in which he styles himself, "I William, surnamed

the Bastard." The sources of surnames were various, and their history is not a little curious. A very interesting account is to be found in M. Salverte of their establishment and of their gradual acquisition of an hereditary and transmissible character. The great offices and dignities of state which at first were held only during the pleasure of the Sovereign, began to be appropriated as of right by the families of the original grantee. Similarly the feudal lords of lands and manors struggled with constantly increasing success to convert into hereditary fees the grants for life, which were all that they derived originally from the bounty of the Crown, and by a strict system of entails to confine their possessions to their own lineal descendants. What more natural than that the names should partake of the same hereditary character as had been annexed to the office or lands with which it had been associated, and from which it had been originally derived.

Another fertile source of surnames referable chiefly to the period of the Crusades, is in the heraldic emblems assumed for the purpose of chivalrous sports or for distinction in the great hosts which then overran Asia. "History tells us expressly that about this time many of the Crusader chiefs attached the symbols they had adopted to the whole of their family, till the names derived from those symbols became like the symbols themselves, permanent and hereditary. Such is the origin of 'canting arms.'" The history of the establishment of plebeian family names is more modern. It was not till long after the great feudal barons and notables had definitely assumed them that family names appear among the middle and lower classes. Even at the time when M. Salverte wrote they were unknown in Elba, and to this day in Lancashire, in some thickly-populated districts where the manufacturing system is rife, a man is known by a rude kind of patronymic, much more commonly than by his surname. It is not at all unusual to hear a man called Jack o' Tom's o' Bill's. Mr. Lower, in his excellent work on *English Surnames*, has a story of a man who fell into a pit somewhere in Wales, and whose cries for assistance were heard by a passing stranger. "Who are you?" inquired the traveller. "Jenkin ap Griffith ap Robin ap William ap Rees ap Evan," was the reply. "Why what a lazy set you must be, to lie rolling in that hole, half-a-dozen of you! Why, in the name of common sense, don't you help one another out?" was the answer of the disgusted traveller as he rode on his way. Those who desire to enter more fully into the origin of actual English names will do well to refer to the above-mentioned work of Mr. Lower, as well as to his *Patronymica Britannica*.

M. Salverte gives some curious instances of the exaggerated importance which men have in all ages attached with a kind of superstition to proper names. The Greeks and Romans, for example, had their "lucky names" and "names of happy omen." The Middle Ages attributed special miraculous powers to saints in consequence of some apparent signification of their names. "Thus, the disease to be cured or the miracle to be worked, and the saint's name, had some wonderful analogy between them. Some prayed to St. Genou for relief from the gout, others to St. Marcon for disease in the neck. St. Cloud was supposed to cure boils. St. Mamart affections of the breast, and St. Etarches cured discharges of blood." Later times have busied themselves with Acrostics and Anagrams, and have imagined that Providence had concealed the destiny of a man's life within the letters that compose his name. A remarkable instance is

quoted which happened in the seventeenth century. "In the Latinized name of the Jesuit Garnet (Pater Henricus Garnetius) one of his fraternity had found 'pingere cruentus arista,' i.e. 'thou shalt be painted gory on an ear of corn.' Garnet, who was implicated in the Powder Plot, was hanged in London in 1606. Father Jouvenay relates that his features were found after his death represented on an ear of corn that had been stained with his blood; no doubt the touch of such an ear worked many miracles."

A curious chapter might be written on the mania for classical names which prevailed in the two great periods of the Renaissance and the French Revolution, and the equally pronounced passion for Biblical names among the English Puritans of the seventeenth century. M. Salverte does not enter upon the history of this subject in the two later periods, though he gives a short description of the earlier *furor* of the Renaissance, when almost every literary man of eminence affected a Greek or Roman appellation. The mania rose to such a height, that "the poets did not hesitate to give the name of Jove to God the Father and to Jesus Christ:—

'O Sommo Giove per noi crocifisso.'—*Morgante*, c. II. s. 1."

The affectation of classical disguise, though in some degree the result of a genuine enthusiasm for antiquity, was undoubtedly for the most part assumed for the gratification of a harmless vanity. Sometimes, however, it served incidentally for other ends. "The veil was sometimes made twofold, in order more successfully to deceive the enemies of freedom of thought. The theological principles of Philip Melancthon, translated into Italian, and published under the name of *Ippofilo da Terra Negra*, escaped for a considerable time the rigid inquiries of the Catholic authorities." The general result, however, of the system was merely to confuse and to perplex. All distinctions of nationality, so convenient and usually so manifest in names, were effaced, and the uncertainty and obscurity engendered by the custom gave rise to a derisive expression, "a wise man whose name ends in us."

We have not space to indicate any more of the topics handled by M. Salverte. We ought to say, however, in conclusion, that the translator, Mr. Mordaques, has done his work exceedingly well. When he has completed the second volume, which we hope will be the case before long, he will have done good service in introducing to English readers an interesting work on an interesting subject.

The Deeper Wrong; or, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl. Written by Herself. Edited by S. Maria Child. Tweedie.

THE title-page of this book is sure to excite a certain amount of curiosity, which at the present moment will be greatly enhanced by the interest felt in the contest raging in the heart of the North American Republic. Some readers will be further stimulated by the avowal in the editor's introduction that the experiences to be related "belong to a class which some call delicate subjects, and others indelicate;" while many more will probably hesitate altogether at entering on the perusal of pages introduced by such a warning. It may be well to dispose at once of anticipations of this sort. The narrative will neither minister to pruriency nor outrage modesty. Of course, many things are brought prominently forward which are unsuitable for promiscuous discussion. We should hardly select this book

for a family circle or a drawing-room table; but works infinitely more objectionable may be found abundantly in both places, and especially the novels of the "Uncle Tom" class commonly contain more or less of vivid details and suggestive allusions calculated at least as much to excite the passions as to appeal to the moral sense.

From such blemishes or attractions (which ever they may be considered) the slave girl's story is entirely free. The editor thinks the public ought to be brought to the consideration of a peculiar phase of slavery, "which has generally been kept veiled." We rather doubt the necessity of the undertaking. The depravity of morals which slavery fosters between slaveholders and slaves has been so frequently and fully illustrated as to be familiar to all who attempt even cursorily to take a general view of the subject. Slavery, to be tolerable, requires polygamy to sanction relations certain to arise under it, and affinity of race to facilitate the eventual amalgamation to which such relations tend. The absence of both these features invests American slavery with a repulsiveness far beyond all that has ever been attributed to the system in any other age or country.

If, however, any new exposure is requisite, the success of the present attempt depends obviously on the degree of credibility to be attached to the pretensions of the book to be regarded as a genuine history. For this, apart from the editor's voucher, we have to depend on the internal evidence, which, on the whole, inclines us to the affirmative opinion. Allowing for some probable exaggerations, there is a general air of truthfulness in the narrative, especially in the avoidance of details in the incidents which a writer of fiction would be most inclined to dwell on. Either the book is genuine, or it is the result of a much higher effort of artistic skill than would have sufficed for the production of a much more interesting story.

Linda Brent, the "slave girl," is the child of slave parents of mulatto descent. Her first mistress treats her kindly, and teaches her to read, but at her death bequeaths Linda to a little girl, her niece, whose father, "Dr. Flint," is the prime cause of all her troubles. Mrs. Flint is a frightful compound of indolence, cruelty, and meanness. Even the house slaves had a meagre diet measured out to them, and eat it when and where they could.

We have been more used to hear of the wasteful profusion of slave households, but to the meanness of a mean woman with arbitrary power there is no limit. One day Linda sees a plantation-slave brought up and cruelly flogged; and hears that he had been quarrelling with his wife, who had a fair-skinned baby. Afterwards the master sold them both to a slave-dealer.

"When the mother was delivered into the trader's hands, she said, 'You promised to treat me well.' To which he replied, 'You have let your tongue run too far, damn you!'"

"I once saw a slave-girl dying soon after the birth of a child nearly white. Her mistress stood by and mocked at her. 'You suffer, do you?' she exclaimed; 'I am glad of it. You deserve it all, and more.' The girl's mother said, 'The baby is dead, thank God; and I hope my poor child will soon be in Heaven too!' 'Heaven!' retorted the mistress. 'There is no such place for the like of her and her bastard.'"

These and many more like scenes are too nearly the echo of what we have heard before, to excite any great sensation. But they lead us by no very abrupt ascent to a state of things which we have not before seen openly affirmed, and hardly dare openly repeat.

"The slaveholders' sons are of course vitiated even while boys by the unclean influences around them. Nor do the daughters always escape. They early hear their parents quarrel about some female slave. Their curiosity is excited, and they soon learn the cause. They are attended by the young slave girls whom their father has corrupted; and they hear such talk as should never reach youthful ears, or any ears. They know that the women slaves are subject to their father's authority in all things; and in some cases they exercise the same authority over the men slaves. I myself have seen the master of such a household whose head was bowed down with shame."

From scenes like these, too revolting for comment, it is a relief to turn to the simple pathos of another passage:—

"I met my grandmother, who said, 'Come with me, Linda; and from her tone I knew that something sad had happened. She led me apart, and said, 'My child, your father is dead.' Dead! How could I believe it? He had died so suddenly; I had not even heard he was sick. My heart rebelled against God. The good grandmother tried to comfort me: 'Who knows the ways of God?' said she; 'perhaps he is taken kindly from the evil to come.' Years afterwards I often thought of this. She promised to be a mother to her grandchildren so far as she might be permitted; and, strengthened by her love, I returned to my master's. I thought I should be allowed to go to my father's house next morning; but I was ordered to go for flowers, that my mistress's house might be decorated for an evening party. I spent the day gathering flowers, and weaving them in festoons, while the dead body of my father was lying within a mile. What cared my owners for that? He was merely a piece of property!"

This good grandmother is the most prominent and interesting figure in the narrative, though suspiciously suggestive of an imitative compound of the pious wisdom of Uncle Tom with the culinary science of Uncle Tom's helpmate. She was the daughter of a planter, who gave her freedom in the revolutionary war; but the prevailing powers confiscated and sold her. By working overtime on her own account, she saved money to buy her own and her children's freedom; but her mistress borrowed the hoard, and her mistress's executor, Dr. Flint, repudiated the debt, and sent "Aunt Martha" to be sold by auction. This, it seems, was more than even a slaveholding society can tolerate. Nobody would bid for Aunt Martha but a member of the family, who bought and liberated her for a trifling sum. Her youngest son, Benjamin, is however sold; fights with his master, runs away, and is recaptured and lodged in gaol, where Linda and his mother have a stolen interview, in which the reckless desperation of the son and the pious resignation of the mother are well contrasted. After a time he is sold again, and sent to New Orleans; and while he is there his mother, who has again acquired a small substance, plans, by the sacrifice of everything, to obtain his liberation. But Benjamin is resolved on another effort to escape; and this time gets safe to the Free States, where he is once seen by one of his brothers, but never heard of afterwards. Aunt Martha's daughter Nancy is nurse, housekeeper, and factotum in Dr. Flint's household:—

"She always slept on the floor of the entry near Mrs. Flint's chamber-door, that she might be within call. When she married she was told she might have the use of a small room in an outhouse. Her mother and her husband furnished it. He was a seafaring man, and was allowed to sleep there when at home. But on the wedding evening the bride was ordered to her old post on the entry-floor."

Owing to this life of daily and nightly toil, all her children were born dead.

"I well remember her patient sorrow when she held the last dead baby in her arms. 'I wish it

could have lived,' she said. 'It is not the will of God that any of my children should live. But I will try to be fit to meet their little spirits in Heaven.'"

At last Aunt Nancy is worn out and dies, and Mrs. Flint becomes sentimental and proposes to bury her in the family burial-place; but another brother, whose freedom his mother had purchased, asked and obtained permission to bury her at his own expense.

"Dr. Flint's carriage was in the procession, and when the body was deposited in its humble resting-place the mistress dropped a tear, and returned probably thinking she had nobly performed her duty. It was talked of by the slaves as a mighty grand funeral. Travellers might have described this tribute of respect to the humble dead as a beautiful feature of the patriarchal institution."

In the meantime Linda grows to maturity, and is subjected to the solicitations of her master and the jealousy of her mistress, under which she is upheld and partly protected by her grandmother. No violence was attempted, or arts of seduction employed. Peremptory commands in coarse language were the medium of approach. Linda becomes attached to a free coloured man, who offers to marry her; but consent is, of course, refused, and she dismisses her lover, and hears no more of him. Then she forms a *liaison* with a white man of high position, and has two children. Little pretence of sentiment is alleged in excuse. "Revenge and calculations of interest were added to flattered vanity and gratitude for kindness." The grandmother at first casts her off, but ultimately forgives and harbours her. Dr. Flint refuses all offers to sell Linda and her children, and at last sends her to a plantation. Finding that her children are to be sent there "to be broke in," she runs away, and lies hid in various places of concealment, waiting an opportunity of escape to the North, which is long prevented by the vigilance of the pursuit. At last she hides in her grandmother's house in a space between the ceiling and roof three feet high. Here she lay a close prisoner, it is alleged, for seven years, exposed to the summer heat and winter cold, and in perpetual darkness, only taking air and exercise in the room below at rare intervals. At length a passage by sea is secured for her, and she gets safe on board after some difficulties, and reaches Philadelphia, where she is harboured by some coloured people and forwarded to New York. The two children, on their mother's disappearance, had been sold and purchased by their father. Her daughter Linda she finds at New York in charge of a relation of the father's, who at first claims a proprietary right to her as a gift. Her son is sent to her soon after, and to maintain him and herself she takes service in an English family, who became her friends and protectors. The lady she serves dies, and Linda visits England in charge of her infant, and draws a striking contrast between the respect she here met with and the contempt and indignities inflicted on coloured people in the American Free States:—

"For the first time in my life I was treated according to my deportment, without reference to my complexion. I felt as if a millstone were removed from my breast."

Here she first received the Holy Communion with the rest of the congregation. "In the American Episcopal Church," she says, "the white communicants are first dismissed, and then the elements are given separately to the coloured people." This sad scandal cannot, we fear, be set aside as of only local and exceptional application. Returning to New York, Linda narrowly escapes falling in with her old master, and again flies with her children to

Boston, where she stayed two years, in greater security, from the predominance of anti-slavery feeling, but subject to the same social grievances. Her son is apprenticed to a carpenter, but is driven from the shop by the insults of the other apprentices, and goes to sea. These evils seem to have been felt almost as keenly as the wrongs of slavery; and though the tone of complaint may appear disproportionate, it accords with the universally characteristic irritability of the mulatto race.

Offers from the family of her late employer bring Linda again to New York, when the fugitive slave-law comes into operation. "It was the beginning of a reign of terror to the coloured population." Dr. Flint is dead, but his daughter, to whom Linda was bequeathed, claims not only her but her children, having been an infant at the time of the previous sale of them to their father. Warned by a lucky accident of the intended assertion of this claim, Linda appeals to her new mistress, who kindly secretes her in defiance of the penalties of the law. But when flight is again proposed to her she becomes desperate.

"I was weary of flying from pillar to post. I had been chased during half my life, and it seemed as if the chase was never to end. I heard the bells ring for afternoon service, and I said, Will the preachers take for their text, 'Proclaim liberty to the captive and the opening of prison-doors to them—that are bound?' or, 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you?'"

"Oppressed Poles and Hungarians found a safe refuge in that city. John Mitchell was free to proclaim in the City Hall his desire for 'a plantation well stocked with slaves.' But there I sat, an oppressed American, not daring to show my face. God forgive the black and bitter thoughts I indulged. 'Oppression makes even a wise man mad,' and I was not wise."

Unknown to Linda, who refuses the proposal, an agent is employed, who buys off the claims on her and her children for a small sum. She rejoices to be free, but still is indignant at being sold: "To pay money to those who had so grievously oppressed me, seemed like taking from my sufferings the glory of triumph."

The good grandmother lived to see the day, and rejoiced. Her last letter, like all that relates to her, is among the most successful touches in the story.

We have said that the book looks genuine. How far it may be authentic is, of course, a different question. It is professedly written for a purpose, and therefore open to the suspicion of being coloured to serve the purpose. At the same time the existence and numbers of the mixed race is undeniable evidence of the prevalence of the evil intended to be exposed. It may be argued, that nearly the same result will follow without slavery, wherever a superior and inferior race are brought in contact; and that our own last Indian experiences afford some proof of it. But it is in the class to which Linda Brent belongs that the difference is most apparent. Emancipation in the British West Indies has not, on the whole, been a very successful experiment; but all accounts agree that the social morals of the coloured people have undergone a marked improvement. Formerly slavery dragged down the free coloured women to its own level; now they emulate the whites, and are sticklers for propriety.

It is however to little purpose that truths and fictions are arrayed to expose evils for which no remedy is suggested. Slavery exists, and every existing system must be sustained till the practicability of a change to a better has been demonstrated. Probably very few who have studied the slavery question in America, advocate unconditional abolition; fewer still are

prepared to pay the price of a repetition of the British experiment; and measures of amelioration are precluded as long as the subject is made a theme of political agitation. The worst enemy of improvement is the imbecile fanatic who aims only to destroy, without giving a thought to the necessity of reconstruction.

Carr of Carrlyon. By Hamilton Aidé. Smith and Elder.

This novel is from the pen of the author of *Rita and Confidences*, and is a great improvement on both those works. It shows painstaking and care throughout in a remarkable degree, and should it succeed in interesting the general public as we predict it will do, the writer will have the pleasure of feeling he has won, not hit upon, success. The means taken to entertain the reader are of the most legitimate kind, for though melodramatic incident is not wholly abstained from, still the force of the book lies in its delineation of character. There are four principal portraits elaborated more or less fully, and of these, we think, three exhibit clever observation and great skill in working up its results.

The story opens with the arrival of a young gentleman, named Lawrence Carr, at Bologna. He is the only son of Lord Carrlyon, and it is he who gives the name to the novel itself, and although he is not the *hero* in the accepted meaning of the term,—not the person who the most claims our admiration and is represented before us in the best light,—still, on the whole, we think his character is the writer's clearest conception, and the one on which he has bestowed most pains.

Clever, handsome, vain, but not selfish, he possesses something of the temperament of genius without its creative power—enough to make him uneasy amongst the crowd, and yet not sufficient to enable him to rise above it, except by a patience and labour for which he has not the courage. A fox-hunting father and a foolish, fashionable mother, have, of course, been great disadvantages to a disposition predisposed to over-estimate of self, whilst rank, and the possession of a few superficial accomplishments, have secured a certain admiration which a secret belief in undeveloped superiority is not slow to appropriate as homage.

Fond of music and painting in a *dilettante* way, and, in the latter art, himself possessing that fourth-rate excellence of which the supply seems so greatly to exceed the demand, Lawrence Carr is sauntering through Italy in search of æsthetic sensation, when he drives, one rainy evening, in a post calèche through the threshold of the novel before us, as we have said, into Bologna. Some days afterwards, he observes two English ladies in a church, with the younger of whom he is very much struck. Following them secretly home, he finds that they lodge at the Casa Lamberti, and this clue gained, from further inquiries he learns that the family of which they form part, consists of an English gentleman and lady of the name of Courteney, their daughter and a second girl, a Miss Gisborne, who is apparently no relation. It is Miss Courteney whose face so struck him in the church, and as the impression does not wear off, Carr is most anxious to form the acquaintance of the family, but in this he is baffled by the resolute manner in which the father condemns himself and his belongings to seclusion. Hearing, however, one day of a proposed excursion on the part of the Courteneys to a villa in the neighbour-

ing Apennines, Lawrence Carr bribes their coachman to purposely disable the carriage when they have once reached the mountains, and he himself having previously gone thither in a strong carriage, is, of course, in a position to offer them all a drive home and the honour of his acquaintance. The *ruse* succeeds, and he becomes intimate with the Courteneys.

Now the Casa Lamberti belongs to the poverty-stricken descendant of an ancient family—the Count Guido Lamberti. He and his mother occupy a wing of the old building, but their apartments are wholly separate from those of the English family. This Count Guido is represented as a young man of great ability and learning, and of a deep enthusiasm for the liberal cause in Italy. He has known Gilda Courteney from her childhood, and entertains a deep-seated attachment for her; but he is poor and proud, and he keeps that love a secret in his heart.

As Lawrence Carr grows better acquainted with the Courteneys, his feelings towards Gilda, the daughter, become warmer and more decided. There is evidently something wrong about the family, some reason for their studied seclusion, some secret which they desire to hide by voluntary obscurity; but Carr exhibits no great curiosity to penetrate the mystery, and contents himself with thinking he is loving Gilda for herself. About this period in the story, the second girl, Sara Gisborne, who first appears in the position of a dependant, begins to loom into a melodramatic figure of portentous proportions. She is represented as of Creole extraction, apparently to excuse the grossness of her sensuality and the intensity of her determination. This is a strange view of Creole character, but still we know it is one which passes current in French fiction. We do not object to the conception of Sara, but we confess the writer appears to us to have failed in his delineation of this personage,—to have produced, in short, a caricature rather than a portrait. She is madly in love with Guido Lamberti, and though he does not return her affection in the smallest degree, through vice and crime of no ordinary sort she retains her feeling for him unchanged to the last. Now we do not say such a character is impossible, but we think when a girl of the coarsest sensuality is represented as appreciating the high qualities of a noble-minded austere youth, and when a girl of the most vindictive disposition is represented as not feeling any resentment when her proffered love is thrown back to her with a calm reproof, we have a right to expect every line, every touch in her delineation, to indicate to us something of this double capacity,—sense of good and self-restraint in pursuit of it, mingled with desire of evil and unscrupulousness in attaining lawless ends. And when we have little but flashing eyes, compressed lips, and tightening fingers, to illustrate this psychological study, the personage cannot but appear as unnatural, nor can she be made natural by the author simply calling our attention to the fact that people are inconsistent.

We remember that Balzac has, somewhere in his works, given vent to sarcasms on those who would seek to avoid the labour of describing unusual characters by labelling them as "originals," pointing out, truly enough, that if the characters are really original, that is to say abnormal, none of those traits which we might take for granted as attaching to ordinary persons, when their prevailing temperament had been once announced, could be with safety predicated of these exceptional ones, and, therefore, that more than ordinary details in description were, in such cases, necessitated.

Mr. Aidé will, we are sure, on reflection, concede that with such an unusual character as Sara, his readers should not have been left so much to their own efforts to reconcile her possibility with their ideas of nature.

The feelings of Lawrence Carr become, in due course, so matured, that the idea of losing sight of the Courteney's, as seems probable from their proposed removal from Bologna, is unendurable to him. Despite the objections he knows his mother will have to the match, he determines to propose. The different motives which urge him to this step are described with great skill, and the scene of his interview with Mr. Courteney, in which he offers his hand for Gilda, is very clever. The father, a man who, it afterwards turns out, had been obliged to abandon an ambitious course full of promise, by the unhappy results of a profligate love affair, is carefully portrayed. His bitterness, his chilling cynicism, his want of interest in everything, co-existing with a general elegance of mind, and with traces of a marked capacity for taking the lead and influencing the actions of others, form a striking picture, and the character is developed with all the fullness which its necessary subordination in the story will admit of. Guido Lamberti, with a delicate dread less the least avowal of his affection should overshadow Gilda's career, has, in an interview between them, caused her to fear he does not love her, and this feeling, enhanced by alarm at a cruel insinuation from Sara, induces her to receive Carr's proposal with favour. This insinuation was that she, Gilda, was causing estrangement between Guido and his mother, by attempting to win his affections, and decoy him into a marriage which would be highly painful to the old lady's Catholic feelings. Gilda frankly tells Lawrence Carr of her early acquaintance with Guido, and warns him she can at present only offer him a kindly esteem. Carr is satisfied with this, and prides himself he is the sort of person to rapidly convert esteem into love. So the marriage is settled upon. And now a scene is introduced in which Sara, believing that the dark secret enshrouding the Courteney family is revealed in some papers contained in a box conveniently left about, abstracts it by night, and finds out a bad business indeed.

Mr. Courteney, it seems, is one Dunstanley; Mrs. Courteney, Lady Mary Caliston; and she herself, Sara, a daughter of Dunstanley by a lady whom he had promised to marry and afterwards deserted. Lady Mary Caliston's husband had been shot dead by Dunstanley in a duel, which had caused the latter's retirement from society.

Another scene depicts a shamefaced and most extraordinary proposal of marriage from Sara to Guido, which he rejects with some very unpalatable advice. Then Lawrence Carr's marriage takes place. Old Courteney had long been sinking and dies soon after this event, his last hours being embittered by Sara, who upbraids him with all the sad stories she had got out of the box; then, when he is gone, alters a memorandum of a sum of money Mr. Courteney wishes her to have into a much larger amount, and makes off, leaving Mrs. Courteney to be provided for by the Carrs. This ends the first part.

Then the scene changes to more Northern Italy, where the struggle for independence in 1848 had just commenced. Lawrence Carr takes a villa in the very seat of the war. Guido is, of course, fighting for Italy and freedom. Sara, too, in male costume supports the same cause, and twice saves her lover's life, once in the field and once by her kind attentions in the hospital; attentions, however,

which she dimmed by proposing a second time to Guido, the very instant he had recovered consciousness after a brain fever. This, we confess, appears to us a most unnatural scene.

By a series of well-contrived coincidences the author has brought Gilda and Guido together on two occasions, in such a way as to throw some natural suspicions into Lawrence Carr's head, that the meetings were pre-arranged. Sara, from jealousy of Gilda whom she has learnt Guido still loves, tells the story of Lady Mary Caliston in an anonymous letter to Lawrence Carr's fashionable mother, who has come to visit him at his villa. Lady Carrlyon takes an inveterate hatred to Gilda, and tries to persuade Lawrence that infidelity is in her blood. His struggles between affection, suspicion, superstition, and good sense, are admirably depicted. But a certain generosity never deserted him; better feelings prevail, he gets rid of his mother, and believes in his wife.

In the third part the action passes to the year 1850, and the scene is laid in Paris. Carr is now Lord Carrlyon, and appears to be as contented as he can be with a wife whose feeling for him has not yet got beyond regard. Sara turns up again as the Duchesse de Valentino, a wealthy, fascinating, and brilliant member of the *demi-monde*. Guido, too, is here, but now ruined and heart-broken, a teacher of languages, living, or rather starving, *au cinquième*.

Lawrence, with excellent feeling, finding that his old rival is now in wretched circumstances, endeavours to relieve his wants without hurting his feelings. In this he is unsuccessful; and Guido, in returning his proffered bounty untouched, chances on an interview with Lady Carrlyon, which becomes known to her husband, and causes him great distress. A false pride had urged Guido to request Lady Carrlyon not to mention their having met, and her silence naturally enough exaggerated the suspicions of Lawrence.

But Guido is fast failing. Sara, informed by a spy of his condition, pays him a last visit, and makes him one more proposal of marriage: it was not more favourably received than her former ones. She withdraws, gives a magnificent party at her beautiful apartments, sings (for she was always a splendid vocalist) in a manner surpassing herself, and retires to her bedroom to poison herself with prussic acid. Lawrence is suddenly called to England on family matters. In his absence Gilda hears that Guido is dying of starvation. She rushes, regardless of appearances, to his bedside with provisions and wine. It is too late: he is sinking every moment. Lawrence unexpectedly returns from England, and dogs his wife to Guido's lodgings. Several little mistakes, neatly managed, make it seem probable she had been there before. Appearances really seem against her. Lawrence is provoked to a cruel accusation:—

"God forgive you for those false and cruel words!" She panted for breath, and pressed her hand to her side, while a ghastly change came over her face. 'You will be sorry for them one day, Carrlyon. You will remember them long after I am gone! Thank God, he did not hear you. *He is dead!*' and his last moments were peace—yes, peace!"

Poor Gilda is prematurely confined, from the shock she had sustained; and though her infant son survives, she herself perishes, and is laid in her early grave. This is the end of the story. Now when we add to our inadequate abstract—for many minor points of merit have been necessarily omitted—the statement that the style is excellent, the descriptions of Italian

scenery vivid and faithful, and all the accessories carefully studied and depicted, whilst the conduct of the narrative is singularly well arranged, we intend to imply that this novel is far above the average.

The three portraits we before alluded to—those of Lawrence Carr, of his wife, and of Guido, are all in their way excellent. That of Carr, if less attractive, because the man himself was intrinsically second-rate, is drawn with a discrimination and an attention to probability which will, we think, repay careful examination. We have this objection to the delineation of Gilda, that she seems to us represented, at first, as possessing more character than she afterwards displayed. A woman of real character would not have married, without pressure of any sort, a man she did not love. And if Gilda was the passive, confiding creature of the later scenes, we think she would have grown to love an agreeable man who always treated her kindly. Still there is much that is delicate and admirable about the creation.

The austere, yet tender, chivalric, and enthusiastic Guido, consumed by a love his noble sense of honour forbade him to cherish, yet carrying that love secretly in his heart amidst the bloody battles of his country struggling for her liberty—then reft of his beautiful dream of a free Italy and dying in a strange land, of pride, disappointment, and a broken heart, in the presence of the girl from whom fate had severed him, is a design reflecting great credit on Mr. Aidé, and its execution is no less a proof of his artistic skill.

Sara Gisborne is, we confess, to our taste, not depicted with sufficient pains. She is a theatrical character, painted in broad colours for immediate effect, and out of keeping with the other more minutely and carefully represented personages.

We should place this author very near Miss Brontë, to whose school he undoubtedly belongs. The rank, if rightly assigned, would give him a status amongst our novelists decidedly above that of those writers who desert the delineation of character, and seek to vie with French *feuilletonistes* (a hopeless task!) in melodramatic incidents.

We have reserved till now the notice of one great objection to the main plot of this novel, which is, that though essentially a tragedy, we are neither moved by fear, nor horror, nor repulsion, nor any deep-seated feeling. The author seems to have perceived this deficiency, and to have attempted to add a tragic element in the shape of a destiny; for he uses as a motto the text "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children." But he cannot possibly mean that fate, and not her own inconsiderateness, caused Lawrence Carr to misunderstand his wife. Good sense on one side, and more openness on the other, would have put everything straight directly. There was nothing really wrong; the difficulty was a parcel of trumpery mistakes. Art must be at fault somewhere, if we rise from the perusal of a fiction, out of spirits and vexed with the climax, but neither moved nor excited nor amazed by it. This defect in original plan is a very serious blemish.

Versi Editi ed Inediti di Giuseppe Giusti.
Edizione Postuma. Firenze. Le Monnier.
1852.

Epistolario di Giuseppe Giusti; ordinato da Giovanni Frassi, e preceduto dalla Vita dell'Autore. Firenze. Le Monnier. 1859.

THE posthumous edition of the works of Giuseppe Giusti contains, besides his hitherto

published works, those pieces which at the time of his death had never been given to the public, or those which up to that date had had only a limited circulation. His works are endeared to the Italians by the very circumstance which often renders them a sealed book to the English reader, we mean the peculiar and idiomatic nature of the language in which they are written. Giusti, making friends among the artisans of Florence, of Lucca, and of Pistoia, found in their spoken dialect what he considered to be the purest Tuscan tongue; he adopted these inflexions, and determined, as Chaucer did in an early age of our literary history, to write as the people spoke. "If we had ten Giustis among us," said Manzoni, "the struggles of the Tuscan language would be soon and well ended;" and many of his contemporaries so sympathized with his endeavours, that of the expressions he used a great number have become, upon his authority, at once current and classical.

Le Monnier has bound up with this edition a glossary of such terms and phrases as abound in Giusti's works; but even with this help his style remains difficult and peculiar. It is impossible to translate his satires into English verse; the racy Tuscan idioms are such that they can hardly be translated, though they can be explained; and four lines would sometimes not suffice to express what Giusti disposes of in one or two quaint and homely words. The measure is often peculiar to himself; his best poems being those which have most of what we should call jingle; they are all rhythmical, and some of them, though they seem to have been dashed off, are very carefully finished. But to understand the book aright, one must enter a little into the history of the feelings of the man who wrote it; and we think that some account of the author, and of the circumstances under which his poems saw the light, may not be unwelcome to our readers.

Giuseppe Giusti was born at Monsummano, a hamlet on the road between Pescia and Pistoia, in the spring of 1809, of parents who were able to give to their child a liberal education and to transmit to him a more than ordinary share of mental and intellectual wealth; they, too, seem in their turn to have inherited qualities of a high order, for the name of Celestino Chiti, the maternal grandfather of the poet, is known as the friend and correspondent of Sismondi; and the Cavaliere Domenico Giusti was the son of one of the ablest ministers and advisers of Pietro Leopoldo.

Giuseppe showed at an early age a taste for music and poetry. The notes of the gamut and the story of Count Ugolino seem to have been among the earliest of his studies; and by the time he was twelve he had composed several pieces, which, however little worth in themselves, showed the bent of the boy's mind, and which were followed by others all through those years in which, either at home or at the Liceo of Pistoia or at the College of Lucca, he went through the ordinary course of study with as little assiduity as any lad of his age. In the short autobiography which Giusti has left of himself, he does not give a very favourable account of the state of public education in Italy at this period; but whatever it may have been, the incipient poet and liberal seems to have profited by it as little as he possibly could; picking up from the most irregular sources the mass of multifarious information which he possessed, and was even then distinguished by the amiability of his temper, and by the hardihood with which he advanced and upheld his own opinions. In 1816 his father sent him to Pisa to study jurisprudence: there, among other friendships, he made the acquaint-

tance of his biographer Frassi; and there he idled away several terms, spending a good deal of money, and writing a good deal of poetry. But these careless days were to terminate at last. The Cavaliere Giusti paid his son's debts, and Giuseppe having given his promise to pursue a more regular mode of life, returned to Pisa and applied himself in good earnest to the study of his profession, in which he must ultimately have achieved some proficiency, for he was able in 1834 to take the degree of Doctor of Law. By this time his verses had begun to assume some of the peculiarities which distinguished them. Giusti could write serious poetry after the most approved rules and in the most classical diction; but the bent of his genius was to satirical pieces, and he prepared to strike out a path for himself, holding, with Michael Angelo, that "he who steps after others has no chance of outstripping them." In 1832 he first became mixed up in some quasi-political demonstrations; and in 1833 appeared his celebrated poem *Rassegnazione*, ironically dedicated to the Padre Conservatore of the Order of *Statu quo*! It breathes, as warmly as any of his later pieces, the ardent wish—

"First to be master in a house that is my own:
Then citizen in my own city: that's my mind:
Italian too in Italy; and (while we speak of it)
I'd be a man, among my human kind."

This anti-Austrian effusion was suggested partly by the notice lately bestowed upon him by the police, partly by the risings in Modena, and in some cities of the Romagna. In common with many of his pieces it soon became intensely popular, for it appealed to the feelings of all Italy, and was written in the plainest Tuscan tongue.

Satires and pasquinades are ever congenial to the Italian mind; but neither Costi's *Animali Parlanti*, nor Alfieri's Satires, nor D'Elci's Epigrams were ever as popularly known, sung, and repeated as are the rhymes of Giuseppe Giusti. To the taste of the Florentines his "Gingillino" is his masterpiece: and even strangers must read with delight his description of the city by night, and his beautiful apostrophe to Tuscany as that loved country which, though it resembles a dying flame, still gives light enough to comfort her sons; then he breaks out "Vivo sepolcro a un popolo di morti!"—calling Florence the living sepulchre of a people that is dead. Some of the stanzas are extremely musical. Equally well known and quoted are "Il Re Traviello" or "King Log," and the "Brindisi di Girella," an Italian version of the idea of the Vicar of Bray, respectfully dedicated to Talleyrand. More pathetic are the verses called "Sant' Ambrogio;" but even where Giusti appears to jest, a vein of pathos, founded on the exquisite beauty of his country, of her old traditions, and of her present fate, runs through all. "This appears," he says in one place, "to be jesting, but it is indeed pain." His works at first led a roving life, appearing from time to time in the liberal journals, and passing from mouth to mouth; but even during his life they went through several editions. The first (Bastia, 1845) he undertook in self-defence, because many of his poems had become deformed during their wanderings, were greatly garbled, or were mixed up with pieces of which he indignantly disclaimed the paternity. In the preface to this edition Giusti says:—

"Should the reader ask how or when this way of writing grew upon me, I should not know how to give an account of myself, so many have been the combinations which have led to it. Nature, as she has given to each of us a face, a gait, and a manner of acting peculiar to ourselves, has also ruled it that

each of us should give our thoughts to the world in a dress which betrays where they are at home. I belong, and I never have belonged to any other party, than to my country. I am as cold as marble to all sects, and it gives me equal grief to see any bands arise to oppress her, or any association form itself to repossess her, being ignorant of her case, and lacking the love of moderation and virtue. If, reader, you are one of those who know what the people is, who can think and feel with them, then these verses will chime with your thoughts, and you will love them. If your aim in reading is only to amuse yourself, do not look further into these pages; for a smile, born of their melancholy, might cause a choking sensation in the throat, for which, both on your account and on my own, I should be sorry."

With such sentiments "L'Incoronazione" and "La Terra dei Morti" are replete. Of the poems of this period "La Stivale" is the one most likely to interest English readers; and the fine lines to Leopoldo Secondo are a good specimen of the spirit in which Giusti desired to approach the subject of those reforms of which both Leopold and Pius IX. held out hopes to their subjects.

Since 1830 a spirit very antagonistic to the temporal absolutism of the Pope had existed in the Romagna. In 1831 a rising had taken place, and been again suppressed; while in 1843 and 1845 trees of liberty had had a short-lived existence in several places. The accession of Mastei Ferretti, and the general amnesty he proclaimed, had for the time done much to calm the public mind. His measures of reform were imitated both in Tuscany and in Piedmont, and the inauguration of an administration which was to be conducted by Terenzio Mamiani seemed to leave little for the Roman States to desire. But the demands of the liberal party soon outstripped those concessions which their rulers were prepared to make to them; and the rulers became as odious as they had before been popular. "This Grand-Duke of Tuscany wants nothing but a cowl to become a complete Jesuit," said General Pepe when the events of the next two years brought him to the scene of action in Venice; but it was in Calabria that the first shocks were experienced of the earthquake which was not only to be general in Italy, but which was to shake almost every capital of Europe. No sooner had events taken this shape in the southern part of the peninsula than a similar result was obtained in the north. In Milan the Austrians had opposed a passive resistance to that pressure from without, which the measures of Pio Nono had rendered effectual in Tuscany and Piedmont; but the Lombards now rose against their rulers, and compelled the Austrian garrison of not less than twenty-two thousand men to evacuate the town. The temporizing proclamations of O'Donnell fell flat upon the ears of these excited and now victorious patriots. Radetzky was obliged to retreat: the numbers of the victors were swelled by the arrival of an army of Tuscan volunteers, and after proclaiming municipal government in Milan, March, 1848, the Milanese, under General Luchini, again repulsed the Austrians, and cleared the territory as far as the Lake of Garda. Under the excitement of these events, and while a warfare fully as obstinate and as embittered, was being waged upon the lagoons of Venice, Giusti issued another edition of his poems. While he speaks humbly of his own efforts for his country, he appeals to the Italians under arms, telling them that sweeter than any verse was this war-hymn of theirs. "Hearing the prelude," he says, "I drink in the notes with joy." "Italy for the Italians" seems to have been his watchword through life. "Italia farà da sé," as Charles Albert phrased it, was his dearest hope—a hope not to be realized in the lifetime of

Giuseppe Giusti—a hope not yet, if ever, destined to attain to fruition. Meanwhile, to national agitation a revolutionary movement was succeeding in his own district. Of all the Tuscan cities Pisa had been the most active in demonstrations. Lucca was, in October, 1847, abandoned by her Grand-Duke, while in Leghorn Guerrazzi represented the sentiments, and in Florence, Ridolfi conducted the affairs, of the liberal party. The administration of the capital, however, soon changed hands. The Marchese Gino Capponi succeeded to Ridolfi. He in his turn resigned to Montanelli, in whose hands, with the assistance of two colleagues, the reins of government remained; when, after the proclamation of a constitution in January, 1849, the Grand-Duke took his flight from Florence. This period must have been one of intense interest to Giusti, for he was the intimate friend of Capponi, and it is to his credit that we observe at such a conjuncture that though a liberal and a patriot, he was no agitator, still less a self-seeker, for he seems never to have sought for office, and never to have received any emoluments whatever. The tide of events was, however, on the turn. A reaction set in in several parts of Italy; the insurrection at Brescia terminated fatally for the insurgents; the last campaign of Charles Albert was a disastrous one; and finally, in April, 1849, the Grand-Duke quietly returned to Florence.

The dashing of those hopes, which Giusti, in common with many others, had conceived, of a future which was to exhibit Italy to the world as great, free, and united, had a fatal effect on the poet. His health, never strong, had in 1842 received a severe nervous shock; he had travelled and endeavoured by change of scene to recover from its effects; but the excitement of the last three years told greatly on his strength, as the reverses of his party might be expected to do, upon spirits that were constitutionally melancholy. To this period belong the verses which Le Monnier calls the *inedited pieces*. Some of the sonnets are elegiac and pathetic in no common degree, as, for example, the one beginning "Signor mio, Signor mio, sento il dovere" (Lord, my Lord, the duty I confess); but his hand seems at this time to have mainly lost its cunning.

With most of the literary men of the day Giusti had been in friendly and frequent correspondence. We can recommend to our readers the two volumes of his letters, edited by Frassi: to the student of recent Italian history, those which passed between himself and Gino Capponi, as well as with Alessandro Poerio, will quite repay perusal; but it is with the contents of one to Béranger that we have to do at present:—

"It is long since I have had the desire of writing to you, as an admirer of your genius, and as a writer of rhymes, which, if they have not taken their birth and likeness from you, at least owe you much of their education. You, born of the people, their friend, and ever a student of their ways, have known how to give to a French song the spirit and the vigour of an ode, without changing its chords, and without being guilty of the affectation of transplanting it from the air of the *caveau* to that of the Academy."

To Francioni he writes thus of his own efforts, being at that time occupied in editing the collection of Tuscan proverbs,—a book which, with his poems and a pamphlet on the works of Parini, is all that he has left in print:—

"I have before my eyes an ideal image, both of what is beautiful and of what is good, but I do not know either how to describe it or how to attain to it; and this is the reason why my heart swells so little in hearing the praises I receive from others. I feel

the thousand empty places that there are in my head, and I try to fill up some of them to the best of my ability, but I have not yet hit upon a way of doing so. Perhaps this is because I have not lived long enough, perhaps it is because I was born to be the creature that I am—who knows."

A frequent interchange of letters took place between Giusti and Manzoni; and the author who has so well conceived and narrated one of the simplest of the annals of the poor, had much in common with the poet, one of whose correspondents was a shoemaker, another a baker. Massimo d'Azeglio and Cesare Balbo are among the names that strike our eyes as we turn over the pages of this collection. To the latter, speaking of his summary of Italian history, he says:—

"I cannot tell you how well I think of your book, nor the pleasure I have had in reading it; it is enough that I have recommended it, that I do recommend and will recommend it everywhere, although I feel that it is calculated to make its own way in the world. This way of disseminating one's own knowledge is like the manner in which the rich and wise spend their money—others are benefited and their own exchequers are not drained; your book is not only the measure of the historical knowledge which you give to the public, but of that which is and has been in your mind—the interest of your great capital."

Giusti's manuscripts, memoirs, letters, and papers, from which some of these have been recovered, were left at his death in the hands of Gino Capponi, than whom he had no truer or more constant friend. When his health began to fail, Capponi took him into his house and was present at his death, which occurred on the 31st March, 1850. Giusti was buried at San Miniato, and over the coffin which contained all that was mortal of the poet, stooped the tall figure of the statesman, who had encouraged him in his youth, advised him in manhood, housed him in adversity, nursed him in sickness, and been to him "a benefit every way." It is thought that when the blind old patriot is in his turn carried out and laid in Tuscan earth more will be known than has yet been given to the public of the thoughts and lives of these two friends.

Giusti, although a satirist by profession, was not one of those who turn their pens against their friends. "From his curved lips," said Béranger, "came smiles of irony, and over them the smiles of tenderness played." He abhorred personal satire, for three reasons. First, because it is an offence against the laws of politeness. Secondly, because it narrows the circle of true art. Thirdly, because the mean and the ridiculous do not deserve even such celebrity as it can confer." Of Giusti's religious sentiments, his beautiful sonnet, *Della Fiducia in Dio*, written when, from domestic circumstances, his heart was wrung and his faith shaken, may be taken as an exposition.

We may be little able to sympathize with the extremes of his political views, and, speaking after the event, we can judge of the fallaciousness of his hopes; but of the spirit in which he entered upon public life, and of his personal aims, we must allow him to speak for himself:—

"I have never envied, and I have never persecuted any man: and if the impulse of the moment has ever carried me away, that fire was one of straw. I have loved as well as any man may love; and I have felt what friendship is. A thousand hard blows and a thousand bitter lessons have come to destroy the illusions of my life, but they have never made me suspect any one; neither have they shaken my faith in my species. Sometimes pain may have made me seem hard and proud, or goaded me into speech that was not convenient; but I suffer

now in remembering it: I have always pardoned, and I do pardon out of my heart freely. When I am gone hence, you may overhear some benevolent voice say, 'Ah! if Giusti had lived, how much might he not have done!' But no! tell them that before I fell sick I felt that I was beginning to fail: it is true I had many projects; but who knows what his own strength is to be?"

SHORT NOTICES.

Colonial Sketches; or, Five Years in South Australia, with Hints to Capitalists and Emigrants. By Robert Harrison. (Hall, Virtue, and Co.) In the memoirs of Barham, the author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, the wit relates his conversation with an old Indian general whom he met at a dinner-party, and from whom he endeavoured to obtain some information touching various Oriental localities. To his every question, whether it related to the heights of the Himalayas or the caves of Elephantia, the reply was succinct and uniform, "It was hot, Sir, it was very hot, it was d—d hot." Mr. Robert Harrison's description of South Australia is of much the same sort. Its temperature is the theme on which he continually harps, and on the discomforts inflicted by its heat he is continuously lugubrious. We cannot say much for Mr. Harrison's style, which is probably very good Australian, though indifferent English, yet, after five years' residence in South Australia, he must necessarily know something worth the telling. The colony, we learn from him, is more than twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Its population, however, is only about a hundred and twenty thousand; little more, in other words, than that of Belfast. It was originated in 1834, on the principles promulgated by Mr. E. G. Wakefield, the most notable of which was the sale of land at a price sufficiently high to preclude labourers from becoming landowners. The experiment, however, was far from successful, and only a liberal grant from the Home Government in 1842 preserved the young colony from an utter collapse. Since then about its sole bit of luck has been the discovery of a coppermine. Its excessive heat militates against its popularity and its prosperity. On the 21st of January, 1860, at Gawler Town (twenty-seven miles north of Adelaide), the glass actually reached 168°, the maximum of heat ever observed by any traveller in the known world, and which we can in some degree appreciate by calculating that it is eighteen degrees above the temperature of the Turkish bath. With this heat come mosquitoes, flies, centipedes, scorpions, snakes, and that destructive little insect, the white ant. Adelaide itself would seem in its dreary aspect and its sparse buildings to present a melancholy contrast to the grand scale on which it was originally laid out, a little recalling the city of Eden in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. The Legislative Council and the House of Assembly come in for some rather heavy jokes at Mr. Robertson's hands. It is curious, however, to note how very unanimous is the testimony which comes from places the most remote from each other as to the working of our colonial constitutions. It was only a few weeks since that we were noticing Mr. de Boillieu's exposition of the effects of universal suffrage in Newfoundland, and in the volume before us we have equally strong complaints of the burlesque of Parliamentary Government in South Australia. It may easily be imagined what sort of a Town Council exists in such a state of society. A tendency to pugilism prevails among its members, and the mayor was recently sentenced to six years' penal servitude. The rate of mortality is high, diarrhoea and dysentery being very prevalent. The criminal statistics are not very encouraging, 3364 cases having been tried before the magistrates, and 141 inquests held in a single year—a pretty large allowance for such a population. The chief market for South Australian produce was in Victoria, which, however, is now beginning to grow enough for her own consumption. Altogether, therefore, the picture before us is not a flattering one; and while his generally grumbling tone induces some suspicion of exaggeration, Mr. Harrison puts too many figures before us for us to

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fail to perceive that emigration to South Australia is not a very tempting speculation.

Memorable Events in Modern History. By J. G. Edgar. (W. H. Allen and Co.) Mr. Edgar bids fair to become a popular author with boys, and his popularity will be well earned and well deserved. To write history well for boys is a matter of no small difficulty. It requires peculiar qualifications in the writer. If his history is to be of any value in imparting knowledge, he must be endowed with some special qualities in addition to those generally necessary in the historian. He must not only have a large acquaintance with historical events, and understand thoroughly the principles of historical science, but he must be able to clothe those events, and to illustrate those principles in language which will at once engage the attention and impress the memory of his juvenile readers. An attractive style is as necessary as extensive knowledge. The difficulty is to find the two combined in one person. Before now, erudite men have written histories for boys. The facts they have narrated have been most authentic, and frequently the principles they have deduced have been most correct; but the style has been such as to repel, rather than to invite, the readers for whom the book was intended. On the other hand, many writers have related historical events, or rather, pseudo-historical events, in language which has immediately interested the imagination and gained the attention of a numerous boyish audience. The style has been gay, light, winning, attractive. Unfortunately, the so-called history has been a romance, the facts false, the principles erroneous. What is wanted are the two combined, a style that will stimulate the curiosity of boys, and a relation of facts and illustration of principles which can be relied upon. This want Mr. Edgar has supplied. His style is one which is sure to take with boys; the events about which he has written are those with which boys ought to be acquainted, and the information he supplies is very correct. In *Memorable Events in Modern History*, a large amount of historical information is conveyed. Mr. Edgar has allowed himself a wide range. He has treated of fifty-five subjects of European history. Included in these are the chief events relative to our own history. Our condition under the Saxons, the incidents of the Conquest, the struggle for the great Charter, the institution of the Order of the Garter, the Wars of the Roses, the Reformation, the Revolution under Cromwell and that of 1688, the Great Fire of London, the Jacobite Insurrection of 1715, the South Sea Bubble, our Indian Empire, the American War of Independence, the Siege of Gibraltar, as well as the more modern events of Queen Caroline's Trial, Catholic Emancipation, and the Reform Bill, have all chapters devoted to them. In connection with the nations of the Continent, their chief wars, revolutions, and massacres; the foundations of the different dynasties, and the rise and fall of different families are related. In addition to this, succinct accounts are given of the Crusades, the introduction of gunpowder, the invention of printing, discovery of the New World, &c. Altogether the volume contains a mass of information, and information of a kind most useful to boys. In digesting his facts and compressing his materials, Mr. Edgar has exhibited rare tact and skill, and has produced a book which will produce the result so often vaunted, but so seldom accomplished, of imparting instruction and affording amusement at the same time. Many of the narratives will be read over and over again by boys; and though any one who reads the book through from beginning to end will have, at first, a most confused notion of the connection and sequence of events, we do not doubt but that the result of reading and re-reading will be to produce a lively impression of the main incidents of European history, and when that is accomplished the different facts will probably shake themselves into their proper places, and the due course of cause and effect be understood. The book is very well got up, and is illustrated by several engravings.

Tales Illustrating Church History: England. Vol. I. (John H. and J. Parker.) In the opinion of a large and influential party in the Church, an acquaintance with Church History is deemed a necessary part of every sound Churchman's education.

Hitherto, to be sure, this portion of the education has been grossly neglected. Most Churchmen know very little about the Church to which they belong. This ignorance is attributed to the dry and uninviting manner in which Church History has generally been treated. To obviate this difficulty Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker have started a series of tales, illustrative of different epochs in the Church's career. To win popular attention to the subject is the avowed aim of contributors. We doubt whether they will succeed in making converts of many grown-up persons; but with regard to children their efforts will probably be more successful. Children like tales, and will read them; but whether they learn much real history by so doing is questionable: most likely they pick up an idea or two as to the general features of the time described, and this may be better than utter ignorance. The present volume treats of the early period in English Church History, and contains five different tales.

Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books I. to VI., Practically Applied; or, Gradations in Euclid. By Henry Green, A.M. (Simpkin and Marshall.) This is rather a bulky form of Euclid's Elements, and the principal object seems to be to interest the learner, by showing how each proposition may be applied to some useful and practical purpose. Thus, from the first proposition of all, it is shown how an inaccessible distance may be measured; from Proposition 15 of the First Book, how the breadth of a lake may be ascertained. Symbolical notation is used, and the various steps of each proposition are arranged in perspicuous order. It is an attempt to improve upon the editions of Potts and Blakelock. On the whole, we should think it adapted more for the adult learner than for the young beginner.

Adele: a Tale. By Julia Kavanagh, Author of *Nathalie, French Women of Letters, &c.* (Hurst and Blackett.) This new edition of *Adele* forms the twenty-first volume of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's "Standard Library of cheap editions of Popular Modern Works." *Adele* is one of the most charming of Miss Kavanagh's productions. The characters are partly French and partly English, in a setting of French scenery, which gives the writer an opportunity for her well-known powers of description. French country life is also depicted in a manner that only one perfectly acquainted with it, from long residence among such a people, could succeed in placing so truthfully before us. This and the various delicate touches of character with which the work abounds, make us believe that the publishers have done wisely in seeking to make it still more popular by a re-publication of it in their cheap one-volume series.

The Roman History of Ammianus Marcellinus. Translated by C. D. Yonge. (Bohn.) Gibbon describes Ammianus Marcellinus as "an accurate and faithful guide, who has composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary." Of his history, originally consisting of thirty-one books, only the last eighteen remain. They contain the history of Roman affairs from the year A.D. 353 to A.D. 378; and we have a vast amount of most interesting matter, which would be in vain sought for elsewhere. Many amusing and instructive digressions occur, in which the author describes various countries, natural occurrences, and miscellaneous matters. Although a believer in omens and prodigies, his observations often display strong common sense. His history bears throughout the stamp of an honest and intelligent narrator, who had himself witnessed most of the affairs which he relates. Old Philemon Holland's translation of Ammianus being inaccessible, the present one by Mr. Yonge may be recommended as a readable and entertaining book, although somewhat bald and literal. In a translation, not intended for a mere schoolboy's "crib," a more racy and genuine style of English might have been studied than is to be found in this.

A Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises. By M. M. Kalisch, Ph.D., M.A. Part I. (Longman.) This is a thoroughly practical grammar, intended to make the student as familiar with Hebrew as he might become with German through the medium of a German grammar. It contains exercises in

translation from the Hebrew into English, and again from the English into Hebrew. It is admirably adapted for institutions where Hebrew is taught as an elementary part of education, and with a view to imparting as complete a knowledge of it as is required of Latin and Greek at our public schools. Notwithstanding the abundance of grammars and dictionaries, Hebrew is at the present day a very rare accomplishment in England. A man who can puzzle out a psalm or two, with the help of books of reference, will, we apprehend, in most circles pass for a profound Hebraist. The present work affords greater facilities than any with which we are acquainted for getting a really accurate knowledge of the language; but it must be used diligently, and the exercises patiently worked out. The volume before us contains only the first, or introductory part. A second is intended to follow, containing exceptional forms and constructions, pointing out divergences from the fundamental rules, and explaining anomalies. This part, therefore, will afford a complete grammatical Thesaurus of the Hebrew tongue. We cannot conclude our notice of this grammar without referring to Dr. Kalisch's admirable commentaries upon the books of Genesis and Exodus, which should be in the hands of every student who desires something more than a superficial acquaintance with these important texts.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

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 Thom's British Directory and Official Handbook of United Kingdom, 1862, 8vo, 12s. 6d.
 Von Schmidt (C.), *Basket of Flowers*, and other tales, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
 Wesley (S.), *Poems on Several Occasions*, 18mo, 5s. Simpkin.
 Woman of Spirit, 2 vols., post 8vo, 21s. Newby.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE wildest imagination run riot could scarcely overdraw the daily scene of turmoil and confusion within and without the Exhibition building during the past week. Monday last having been officially notified as being the latest day for receiving cases and goods, thousands of packages, from huge masses of furniture down to miniature models, came surging along the Cromwell Road until, towards the evening of that day, the vehicles containing them literally blocked the ways all round the building. For though an army of stalwart men were at hand unloading, and long arrays of derrick cranes were perpetually working, evening closed while the roads were still groaning beneath the loads of goods waiting for admission. And the following day saw a repetition of the same scene; for, as may be supposed, though a great rush was made on the 31st of March to comply with the official instructions, during the greater portion of this month cases and goods will arrive daily. And while such bustle reigns outside, equal confusion prevails within the building. On all sides labyrinths of courts rise like enchantment from a wilderness of shavings, and are no sooner erected than they are filled by cases of exhibitors. Meanwhile, painters are putting the last touches of ornamentation on the capitals of columns and lofty spandrels, and men hung at giddy heights are suspending gay banners from the roof-trees. The nave is alive with artificers building up huge trophies, made up of gigantic telescopes, cannon, lighthouses, leather, ostrich feathers, &c.; and the annexes are rapidly filling with machinery and raw produce. Already in one the gigantic crank from the Mersey Steel-works, weighing twenty-five tons, is in its place; and near it is the wonderful railway bar, a hundred and seventeen feet long. Thus, although all is confusion confounded within and without, there is no doubt that the Exhibition will open, as promised, on the 1st of May, and that on that day nearly every portion will be in order. The programme of the ceremony of opening the Exhibition is before our readers; and we can only add to this official intelligence that the applications from amateurs to assist, as our French neighbours say, in the musical performance, already far exceed the space at the disposal of the Commissioners.

At the close of the past week the last portion of the scaffolding in the domes was taken down, and they are now open in every sense to criticism. That they will impress the spectator with a certain amount of wonder is probable, for there is a vastness in their great transparent concavity akin to what Coleridge called, in reference to architecture, "infinity made imaginable;" but the sensation of wonder over nothing enjoyable remains. We applaud the engineer and contractor,—the first for conceiving the idea of the bold iron ribs spanning a vast void; the latter for setting them in their appointed places;

but we have no mood of praise to bestow on Captain Fowkes for having erected "a thing of beauty," for in an artistic point of view the domes are certainly gigantic failures. This is the more to be regretted, because the figure of a dome comprehends many of the elements of beauty—flowing lines, graceful curves, admitting the carrying out of what the Romans aimed at in their age of artistic glory—*il più nell'uno*—multitude in unity. The mottoes alternating with the decorations in the domes and transepts are not happy. Those in the transepts are in English and Latin. That at the south end of the east transept runs, "Every clime needs what each climate produces," which may be questioned, as it is not the clime but the inhabitants thereof that need the fruits of the earth. Very questionable, too, is the taste of setting up one verse from the first book of the Chronicles round the belt of one dome in Latin, and another verse in the other dome in English. The two verses are, "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heavens and in the earth is thine." "Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all, and in thine hand is power and might, and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all."

The foreign courts are full of foreign workmen, and already make a goodly show; the French entrenched themselves within their courts at an early period, and are making most extensive preparations. The contributions from Japan and China have arrived, and present a wonderful mixture. From the first country are curious specimens of egg-shell porcelain, strange philosophical instruments; and from the latter country, among a bewildering variety of objects, is the autograph of the chief of the Taiping rebels—Yeh-ngam-fung-tien-ta-toa—which, being interpreted, is said to mean, "By the grace of God, appointed heavenly king and great chief."

We are glad to see that the Ecclesiological Society have had a court, fifty feet square, placed at their disposal, which we know will be filled with interesting and beautiful objects. Chemistry, as may be supposed, will be admirably represented; and, among other wonders, will be various concentrated manures, a homœopathic dose of which will convert a barren waste into fields of waving corn.

Our numerous colonies give good promise of being rich contributors. West Africa will send a great variety of substances, many wholly new, capable of being converted into textile fabrics; and the infant colony of Queensland will exhibit arrow-root, pineapples, citrons, sandal-wood, wool, black marble, raw silk, bees-wax, honey, maize, gold, sugar-cane, ginger, sarsaparilla, spices, and cotton.

It is a significant commentary on the change in the spirit of nations, and a saddening thought amidst this gathering of the world's products, that war engines should be everywhere conspicuous throughout the British part of the building. The Exhibition of 1851 was expected to have had a powerful influence, if not to sheath swords for ever, at all events to turn many into sickles. Alas! that of 1862 will show that the hope was vain. The day is yet far distant when England may in safety dispense with mailed fleets; and it is worth recording, as evidence of the times, that the first object set up for exhibition in 1862 was a model of the Queen line-of-battle ship.

THE CARP AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

WHOEVER has visited Fontainebleau cannot have failed remarking the enormous carp inhabiting the lake adjoining that charming palace. Enjoying entire immunity from all angling arts and lures, they live a life of great enjoyment, marred only, we imagine, by their immense numbers causing the supply of food to be somewhat below their requirements. However, it is not very easy to define what a carp's requirements in the form of pabulum are, as he is a voracious member of the ichthyological family, eating whenever he has an opportunity to such an extent as to produce indigestion. His favourite food consists of vegetable substances, masticated by means of flat striated teeth; and when

carp obtain a sufficient quantity of this, they grow to an enormous size. There is a picture of one that was taken out of the lake at Weston Hall, in Staffordshire, which weighed 19½ lbs.; but this is small compared to many bred in continental waters, the river at Frankfort-on-the-Oder being so congenial to carp that they have been known to attain the enormous weight of 70 lbs., and the length of nine feet. It is not probable that any carp at Fontainebleau are so huge as this, but there certainly are many weighing at least 50 lbs., patriarchs of the Cyprinus family, which, though olive-hued in their tender and adult years, are now white with age.

That the great size of these fish is due to ample feeding is we think evident, and those who have enjoyed the diversion of feeding the carp at Fontainebleau, will remember how cunningly those of the largest size contrive to obtain the lion's share of the bread cast in by visitors. During many years the feeding of the carp at Fontainebleau has been a pastime. Maids of honour and other ladies have relieved the ennui of Court-life by feeding these fish from the windows of the palace, the walls of which are washed on one side by the lake; and there are always women in attendance who sell bread to the visitors for the purpose of feeding the fish. But you would have little amusement for your money if you threw in ordinary bread. Big carp have an enormous swallow, soft penny rolls being mere mouthfuls bolted with ostrich-like celerity. So, to prevent the immediate disappearance of these *bonnes bouches*, bread in the form of large balls is baked until it becomes as hard as biscuit, and with these balls the carp are regaled. Cast one upon the water, and you will have an idea of the enormous carp population of the lake. As soon as the bread touches the water it is surrounded by hundreds of these fish, which dart from all parts of the lake to the object of attraction. And now you will witness a curious display of instinct, which might almost take a higher name. Conscious, apparently, of their inability to crush these extremely hard balls, the carp combine with wonderful unanimity to push the bread with their noses to that part of the lake bounded by the wall, and when there they butt at it, until at last their repeated blows and the softening effect of the water causes the ball to yield and open. And now you will see another curious sight. While shoals of carp have been pounding away at the bread-ball, preparing it for eating, some dozen monsters hover around them, apparently indifferent to what is passing near them. But not so, for no sooner is the bread ready for bolting, than one among these giants, probably the tyrant of the lake, rushes to the prize, cleaving his way through the swarm of smaller carp, and shouldering them to the right and left, he seizes the bread with open jaws, between which it quickly disappears.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LEIPZIG.

WHILE all the Germanic world is held spell-bound over the pages of Bulwer's *Strange Story*, which his magic art has conjured up for us by the twofold wand of science and imagination, I cannot select a more fitting subject for my communication this week than Arthur Schopenhauer, the great philosopher who at this moment occupies the attention of Germany, and holds the foremost rank among all our recent philosophers. The question will here naturally be asked, what connection there is between Bulwer's novel and Schopenhauer? My answer is, while eagerly devouring its contents, I could not help regretting its accomplished author, who displays so extensive an acquaintance with the philosophers of all ages and all countries, should evidently not have included Schopenhauer in the wide range of his reading. I say evidently; for had he known Schopenhauer, he would undoubtedly have quoted him in support of his theory, seeing that no other philosopher more strongly and fully corroborates it, or has furnished more conclusive arguments for its support. In his remarkable work, *Parerga and Paralipomena*, of which a second considerably enlarged edition has just been issued from the press, under the editorship of Dr. J. Frauenstädt, to whom Schopenhauer has

bequeathed the copyright of all his works, there is a chapter exclusively devoted to the subject in question, and headed, "An essay on Ghost-seeing and all that is connected with it," and it is to this chapter that I more particularly refer, although it is but an offshoot of the entire system from which it legitimately springs. But I am anticipating. Before speaking of the system, let me introduce the author to the acquaintance of your readers, though, considering a circumstance hereafter to be mentioned, I cannot suppose him to be an entire stranger to the English public.

In supplying you with a brief sketch of his life, I have the advantage of being able to start from a short period prior to his birth, and of thereby investing the subject or the man with a peculiar interest to the English reader.

It was in the month of September, 1787, that a wealthy banker of Dantzic, Heinrich Floris Schopenhauer, and his young wife Johanna, arrived in London on their wedding tour. The lady was at the time in an interesting condition, and the husband, who, like all young fathers, hoped to have a son and heir born to him, and intended him to become a merchant, was anxious to secure him the privileges of a true-born Briton. He therefore endeavoured to prevail on his wife to await her confinement in London. After some resistance she yielded to his wish. The fluency with which she spoke the vernacular, and the readiness with which she accommodated herself to the customs and usages of the land, soon gained her many friends, and made her a welcome guest in more than one domestic circle. Nor were there offers of assistance and even of maternal care wanting. The two fine autumn months glided away rapidly and happily enough amidst out-door and in-door amusements. When, however, gloomy November with its dismal, foggy days had set in, the youthful husband suddenly felt alarmed for his wife, so that he, in his turn, now insisted upon her returning with him to Dantzic, in order to be under her mother's care when the hour of her confinement should arrive. But the lady, knowing what her husband's heart had first been bent upon, did not wish to disappoint him, and neither being willing to be outdone by the other in self-abnegation, they at last agreed on consulting the celebrated Dr. Hunter, and by his decision they would abide. They entered his room, the great man slightly rose from his easy-chair, almost imperceptibly inclined his head by way of a bow to his visitors, and by a motion of his hand invited them to take a seat. The banker having stated the object of their visit, and the lady having added a few words of her own, Dr. Hunter cast a searching glance at her, and having felt her pulse, assured her that motion was rather beneficial than otherwise to ladies in her condition, that none had ever died of sea-sickness, and that they might therefore return to their country as soon as convenient to them. The brief consultation being at an end, Dr. Hunter with the greatest coolness pocketed his two guineas and bowed his visitors out. At the end of November they left London for their native town. After a wearisome journey they arrived safely at Dantzic, on the last day of the year 1787, and the lady was happy to be once more in the bosom of her family. On the 22nd of February, 1788, she was delivered of a strong and healthy boy. With an eye to the future firm of the newly-born citizen of the world, his father determined to give him the name of Arthur, being one that remains unchanged in all languages. The name was indeed destined to enjoy a world-wide fame, not however as that of a great merchant, but as that of the great philosopher, whom the author of the article in the *Westminster Review* (April, 1852) designated as "the misanthropical Frankfort Sage." Johanna, his mother, subsequently to her husband's decease, removed to Weimar, the then German Athens, where she, who had become a celebrity herself by her novels, from one of which the foregoing facts are culled, drew around her all the celebrities of the place, foremost among whom was Göthe, "a host in himself." Her only daughter, Adele, likewise obtained a certain success as a writer, but both her and her mother's name are now eclipsed by the fame which the subject of this sketch achieved for himself. How arduous and steep was the road to it the sequel will show.

Unlike the immortal Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, the parents of Schopenhauer, owing to the warlike state of the period, led an unsettled life, and extended their migrations a good deal beyond "the blue bed and the brown." In consequence of the blockade of Dantzic, they emigrated in 1793 to Hamburg, and in 1795 the father took his little boy with him to Havre, where he left him to be privately educated together with the son of a correspondent of his. After a two years' stay there, the boy Arthur returned to Hamburg a perfect little Frenchman, and was sent to a private school. Here he continued his Latin studies already begun at Havre, but without making any considerable progress in it, as he received a commercial rather than a classical training. According to the statement of his biographer and executor, Dr. Gwinner, it was not until his nineteenth year that he at length acquired his Latin, but then within the brief space of six months.

Much to the father's disappointment, an ardent love of science awoke about this time within the breast of young Arthur, and it was not without great reluctance that the former, yielding to the urgent entreaties of his son and the favourable certificates of his teachers, at last began to consider about sending him to the Gymnasium. Poverty and scholarship being, however, inseparably associated in the ideas of the practical and worldly-minded banker, he forthwith—always having an eye to the main chance—determined on making of his son a Hamburg canon. But here considerations of the expenses stepped in and retarded the father's decision. He resorted to stratagem. Besides a longing for his young friend at Havre, the love of science struggled within Arthur's bosom, with an equally strong desire of seeing the world. So the father availed himself of these conflicting desires, and proposed to his son either at once to enter college or, for ever renouncing the idea of a professional career, to join his parents on a tour of several years which they had already planned, and then to be put to business. Here was Hercules at the crossways. The love of travelling gained the day, and in the year 1803 young Arthur started with his parents on a tour of Europe. Although these wanderings sadly interfered with his education in the scholastic sense of the word, yet the lad's mind derived other benefits from them, inasmuch as they kept him alive to the perception of things and forbade him to rest satisfied with mere words.

The party stayed in England for six months, and while his parents made excursions into the north of the British Isles, Arthur was given in charge to a clergyman at Wimbledon, where he laid the foundation of his subsequent intimacy with the language and literature of England. I pass over the intervening years and the rest of the tour, at the end of which he was apprenticed at Hamburg to Senator Jenisch, a wealthy merchant. A few months after, in 1805, the sudden death of his father occurred. Whether by accident—he fell from a window of the docks into the canal—or by a voluntary act, has not been precisely ascertained. The widowed mother hereupon removed to Weimar, taking her only daughter with her, while the son, now left unfettered, at the advice of Fernow, the editor of Dante and Petrarch, followed the original bent of his mind, and repaired to Gotha to enjoy the private tuition of Jacobs and Döring, the two celebrated philologists. The young man's progress was rapid; but having given some offence to one of the teachers at the college which he attended at the same time, he soon after left Gotha for Weimar, where another philosophical celebrity was ready to prepare him finally for the university. After spending many laborious days and watchful nights, "he at last repaired to Göttingen," being twenty-one years of age, and there were few students who surpassed him in extent and profundity of knowledge, when he was entered on the then famous Georgia Augusta. He had himself at first inscribed in the faculty of medicine; but he soon abandoned that pursuit, and betook himself to philosophical studies, which he speedily discovered to be his proper sphere. Under the guidance of, and at the advice of Professor Schulz (the author of *Aenesidemus*), the young student chiefly applied himself to the study of Plato and Kant, and became thoroughly imbued with their doctrines. In 1811 he went to Berlin, and heard Fichte, Schleiermacher,

Wolf, Böckh, and other Titans of erudition. Having completed his academical course, he retired for a brief period to the charming and delightfully-situated little town of Rudolstadt, in Thuringia, and wrote a dissertation on the *Vierfache Wurzel des Satzes vom zureichenden Grunde* (Fourfold Proof of the Proposition of a Sufficient Cause), for the purpose of taking his degree at the University of Berlin. The war, however, interfering, he had to resort to Jena, and there he obtained his diploma in 1813. The above-named dissertation was subsequently published, and gained him the goodwill of Göthe, whom he frequently met at his mother's house at Weimar, whither the young doctor had now returned. Indeed, so high an opinion did the great poet entertain of the rising philosopher, that he invited him to come to his house regularly once a week, to discuss with him philosophical topics. The theory of colours, the then favourite study of Göthe, formed the principal theme of those discussions; and, considering the potent influence of so superior a mind as Göthe's, we need not wonder that Schopenhauer warmly embraced his theory, and in his treatise, *Ueber das Sehen und die Farben* (On Sight and Colours), published in 1816, became the stout supporter of Göthe, in opposition to Newton. In his *Tages- und Jahreshefte*, 1816 and 1819, as well as in his letters to Schulz, Göthe, in his turn, makes honourable mention of his young friend. On one occasion he speaks of him as "a young man mostly misjudged, but also difficult to be understood."

Another celebrity who influenced our young philosopher's speculations was the Orientalist, Friedrich Majer, who initiated him into the abstrusenesses of Hindoo metaphysics and the doctrines of Buddha.

A. D.

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society, held at the Council-room, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, it was determined to make special application to the Archbishop of Canterbury for permission to hold the annual meeting of the Society this year at Lambeth Palace. The time for holding such meeting would be in the month of June; and should his Grace accord his permission, as he so kindly did some years ago to the same Society, a literary and antiquarian treat to the members of the Surrey Archaeological Society and their friends may be anticipated, of singular and indeed unique interest. Those who were fortunate enough to be present on the former occasion to which we have alluded, will remember that although the day selected proved to be one of the most inclement on record, and the Palace itself, by reason of the Archbishop's absence from London, was not arranged for such a reception, yet, nevertheless, under the presidency of his Grace's brother, the Bishop of Winchester (one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society), a most interesting meeting of the Society was held there, when the treasures of the Library, consisting of rare early printed books, chartularies, the Lambeth registers, coupled with a complete exploration of the gloomy Lollards' prison apartments, with the associations of the glorious old structure itself, made up a whole, the reminiscence of which leads the Society to look forward to the Archbishop's reply to their application as a matter affecting in no slight degree the interest and success of their annual general meeting for 1863.

The project of reviving the Paterson Library of Trade and Finance, recently referred to in our columns, was examined at some length a few years ago in the *Literary Gazette*. Several individuals have again called attention to the design of establishing a Public Library of Trade, Finance, and Colonization, in London. The daily extending fields of British enterprise beyond sea, and the pressure of taxation on home interests, both call for more and more intelligence, so that fatal errors may be avoided by us, and the energy of our people here and everywhere be duly guided. The work we have before us is far greater than that which could be contemplated by William Paterson, the founder of the Library of Trade and

Finance, which gives rise to the present suggestion. But it was much to his honour that so long ago as in 1703 he proposed what in all respects suits us now. A Committee of the House of Commons not long since, under the presidency of Mr. Ewart, the member for Dumfries, recommended such an institution for all our larger towns; and Hamburg established one such a century ago. The present time is the best possible for a discussion on a London Library of Trade and Finance and Colonization. For several months we shall be visited by crowds from the whole earth; and a plan for this cosmopolitan institution, with its centre here, will have wise critics to give it a perfect organization. It is satisfactory to be able to announce that the suggestion which appeared in our pages on the 1st of March has been approved so soon, that already a small party is formed to submit it to further examination. Paterson's plan, and the catalogue of his public library, preserved in the British Museum, is in the course of republication.

Literary forgery is the order of the day, and collectors cannot be too much on their guard against ingenious imposition. We are now informed that a spurious letter of Mahomet, professed to have been written by order of the Prophet in the sixth or seventh year of the Hegira to El Haritch, has made its appearance. The possible existence of such letters was already known, as it is stated on good authority that the Prophet ordered some to be written to the chiefs of Arabia. The one that has been seen is however in a Cufic character, not of the period it professes to be, and mixed up with characters of an unusual and fantastic appearance. It is written upon parchment, and a transcript in modern Arabic, with all the lacunes carefully filled up, is shown with it. The fortunate possessor states that twelve more have been discovered.

At the auction of curious books, chiefly relating to American history and literature, which took place last week at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, Leicester Square, a copy of the Latin Bible, 1462, the first Bible with a date, sold for £130. A copy of Coverdale's Bible, 1585, made up with facsimile leaves, fetched £140. Notwithstanding the distractions of war, it appears that the American collectors of books are as active as ever, and as determined to obtain at any price the objects of their curiosity.

A little volume of poems by George Meredith is, we are told, in the press, and will appear shortly.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George Street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from ten to five o'clock.

The Paradise-birds, the expected arrival of which we announced in our last impression, arrived in safety at the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, on the afternoon of Tuesday last. They are two young male birds, just coming into full plumage, and appear to be lively and in good health. The lateral tufts which form such a conspicuous ornament in the adult male of this species (*Paradisaea papuana*) are just beginning to be developed. A large vacant room, formerly the upper portion of the old Museum building, has been fitted up with a cage, 20 feet by 11, for these birds, and will give them ample space to display their plumes in full beauty.

Messrs. Darton and Hodge are on the eve of bringing out a new work, entitled *The Foes of our Faith, and How to Defeat them; or, The Weapons of our Warfare with Modern Infidelity*. The book is to be uniform in size and price with the cheap edition just published of *Essays and Reviews*, to which it replies on entirely new grounds. The author's name is withheld, but it is understood that he is one of the most successful writers of the day.

In order to give the public generally the utmost facilities for seeing the British Museum during the time of the International Exhibition at Kensington, the Trustees have laid down the following special regulations:—1. That the Museum, instead of being closed from the 1st to the 7th of May next, be closed on Monday, the 28th of April, and re-opened on the following Monday, the 5th of May. 2. That from the 5th of May to the 30th of August inclusive, the reading-room be kept open for readers, as usual, daily, Sundays only excepted; but not later than

five o'clock. 3. That the Museum Collections, including those parts of the Library of Printed Books and Manuscripts, to which visitors are now admitted on public days, be kept open daily, Thursdays and Sundays excepted, from ten o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, during the months of May, June, July, and to the 16th of August inclusive, but till half-past seven only for the remainder of that month. 4. That during the same months and days the reading-room and a small portion of the libraries annexed to it, as well as the whole of the north library, with the exception of its western extremity, be open for the admission of the public generally, only from five o'clock to eight, or half-past seven, as before mentioned; and that from nine to five o'clock none but readers, for the purpose of study, be admitted to the reading-room, or to any of the libraries, except such of the rooms as are usually accessible to visitors throughout the year on public days. 5. That after five o'clock the reading-room and the libraries generally be not used for the purposes of study. 6. That Thursdays be reserved for cleaning the several departments, and that no visitors, excepting readers, be admitted into the Museum on that day.

An illustrated catalogue of the International Exhibition accompanies the forthcoming parts of the *Art-Journal*. In the case of a similar catalogue in the year 1851, the price of the journal was doubled; but we understand that the present catalogue will be issued without extra charge.

A useful pamphlet has just appeared, which, although published professedly for the booksellers, will be found of considerable use to most persons who take an interest in current literature:—*The English Catalogue of Books published in 1861*, with the date, price, and publisher of each. A *Catalogue* is in preparation of all the books, &c., published from 1835 to 1861.

The Soane Museum, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, is again to be seen. On Wednesday the Institution was thrown open to the inspection of the public gratuitously, and it will continue open from ten to four o'clock every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, for such period as the Trustees may hereafter determine. Formerly the Museum was only open two days in the week, and then certain restrictions attended the admission, which prevented the majority of London visitors from ever calling at the place. Now all persons may gain admission by simply subscribing their names in the Hall-book,—just the same as at the Museum of Geology, and similar Institutions.

In future, students who require to consult the documents of the State Paper Office, will have to wend their way to the big stone house under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, in Fetter Lane; for the handsome building in Westminster, erected some thirty years ago for the storing up of State documents, is to be pulled down forthwith. New Government Offices, that will extend into St. James's Park, are to be erected on the site.

The European theatre at Alexandria was burnt on the 8th ult.

Mr. John Ericsson, the designer and builder of the 'Monitor,' is by birth a Swede. His name is well known to the engineers and mechanics of this country. As long ago as 1826 he introduced to the scientific men of London his "flame-engine,"—a machine intended to work without steam, by simply condensing the flame. The engine was found, however, not suited for mineral fuel—our most important product—and the scheme fell to the ground. In 1829 a prize was offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive. Ericsson competed for it, and the result was an engine from his hands that could travel with ease fifty or sixty miles an hour. The railway system was then in its infancy, and the public were thunderstruck at the wonderful foreigner who could travel at such a furious rate. But Ericsson's most famous invention was his "caloric-engine," which he submitted to the scientific world of London in 1833, and which was subsequently made the motive power of a large ship of 2200 tons burthen. The ship, named the 'Ericsson,' after the inventor, performed a partially successful trial-trip, but unfortunately foundered in a squall during her return.

In France an eminent scientific man, M. Coste, has, under the patronage of the Government, studied the subject of rearing oysters with most admirable results. It is stated now that the Duke of Northumberland is endeavouring to introduce on the northern coasts the system of marine pisciculture which M. Coste is so successfully carrying out on the northern and western shores of France. To those who are interested in the subject, we may mention that several valuable publications and drawings upon the oyster have been issued by M. Coste. Some of them, unfortunately, are privately printed.

Long before *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, *The Penny Magazine*, started by Charles Knight, and the other pioneers of our cheap popular literature were thought of, Mr. James Catnach, of Monmouth Court, Seven Dials, and Tommy Pitts, of Great St. Andrew Street in the same Bohemian locality, were the great disseminators of cheap and amusing literature amongst the common people. On Thursday last the whole of the printing materials that formed the plant of the old publishing house in Monmouth Court, were disposed of. As a sign of the improvement that has taken place in the popular literary taste during the past half-century, nothing can be more curious or indicative of the change, than the auctioneer's rough list of the materials. Here we have the type and wood-blocks of "The Seven Champions," "Ambrose Gwinette," "Three-Fingered Jack," "Jack Sheppard," and other books about knights and highwaymen, for which class there was always an excellent demand. Then we note the "Circle of Fate," the "Dreamer's Oracle," the "Royal Fortune-Teller," "Universal Dreamer," "Universal Fortune-Teller," and others after the same fashion. This class of literature is very nearly extinct now. "Mother Shipton's Dream Book" has actually got to be a scarce work. A great many of the blocks and "chases" of type consist of "Red Riding-Hood," "Riddle Book," "Old Woman and her Silver Penny," "Tom Thumb," "Jack Sprag," and other tiny volumes of a kindred sort that were once purchased by grown-up men and women, although nowadays they are only to be found in the well-thumbed libraries of our little masters and misses. Many of these publications of Mr. Catnach sold for one farthing, whilst twopence was considered an extreme price. Some of the wood-blocks mentioned in the catalogue are those which formerly adorned "Last Dying Speeches" and "Confessions," for the publication of which Catnach was very well known; whilst other woodcuts headed the "Christmas Carol" and "New Year's-day Sheet," issued in large numbers by the same house. Early in the present century old English story-books began to merge into religious and instructive tracts, hence many of the earlier publications of the Religious Tract Society have titles very similar to the pedlars' chap books. Catnach came from Alnwick, where he served an apprenticeship to Davidson, the friend of Bewick. Mr. Catnach always possessed a great taste for our early poetry and books of ballads, and his private library in dirty Monmouth Court contained many quaint volumes, purchased from hawkers who traversed the country, that would gladden the heart of more affluent bibliomaniaes.

A new Conservative monthly Review will make its appearance in June, under the title of *The Church and State Review*. It is to be edited by Archdeacon Denison, assisted by many eminent theological and political writers.

Pending the introduction of the Government Bill for the Removal of the Natural History Collections in the British Museum to a new building to be erected at South Kensington, an interesting Parliamentary paper on the subject has been published, entitled, "Copy of the Correspondence between the Treasury and the British Museum on the subject of providing Additional Accommodation for the several Collections belonging to that Establishment." This return commences with the correspondence so far back as the 29th of October, 1860, in a letter from the Principal Librarian to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which is expressed the desire of the Trustees to confer with the Government on the Report of the House of Commons Committee. This

is followed by two letters, dated respectively 28th May and 12th November, 1861, directing the attention of her Majesty's Government still more strongly to the crowded state of the collections, and requesting to know the intentions of Ministers on the subject. To these two letters the oracle in Downing Street responds in a long Treasury Minute dated 13th November, 1861, in which is embodied the decision of "My Lords" to abide by a resolution of the Trustees, "adopted by a majority of one" at their meeting on the 21st of January, 1860, in the following terms:—"That it is expedient that the natural history collections be removed from the British Museum, inasmuch as such an arrangement would be attended with considerably less expense than would be incurred by providing a sufficient additional space in immediate contiguity with the present building of the British Museum." Many ingenious arguments are used by "My Lords" in support of this resolution, to the further consideration of which they invite the Trustees. Then at a meeting of the Trustees on the 3rd of December, 1861—a very full meeting, at which most of the ex-officio Trustees were present—it was resolved, upon the motion of the Lord Chancellor, by a majority of seventeen to ten, that "The Trustees approve generally of the proposals contained in the Treasury Minute of 13th November, 1861, and do resolve that a committee be appointed to consider the mode in which the proposals of the Minute can be best carried into effect." The minority on this occasion were the Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of London, Sir David Dundas, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Sir Philip Egerton, Sir Roderick Murchison, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. Winn Knight, the President of the College of Physicians, and Mr. George Annesley. Then come records of subsequent meetings of Trustees, communications with officers, &c., and the Report of the Sub-Committee, setting forth the uses to which they recommend the space left vacant by the removal of the natural history to be applied. This Report takes a very extended view of the whole subject, and recommends also the erection of additional rooms for the accommodation of the Secretary's department, at present much cramped for space, as well as for the bookbinders' establishment, and for the exhibition of prints and coins. Certain alterations in some parts of the present building are also projected, which will be well understood by a reference to the carefully drawn-up plans with which this return is accompanied. The whole concludes with an expression of satisfaction on the part of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury with respect to the report submitted to them, and an intimation "that they will be prepared, if necessary, to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of legalizing the separation of the collections of the British Museum on the plan proposed," &c. This Bill, Mr. Gladstone himself informs us, will be introduced some time before Easter, and we shall watch with much interest the manner in which it will be received by the House.

The Geologists' Association was founded in 1858, for the purpose of promoting an economical study of geology, and affording a means of intercommunication among persons who desire to extend their knowledge of the science. It has endeavoured to carry out the object of its founders by the reading and discussion of papers, the delivery of lectures, the exchange of fossils among the members, the formation of a library, and of a typical museum for reference, and the dissemination of the knowledge thus acquired by its printed proceedings. In addition to these means of usefulness (in all of which the association has met with much success), it has also from time to time conducted excursions to places of geological interest, which have proved valuable in bringing the facts of geology prominently before the student, and illustrating in an attractive form the practical portion of the science. Among the localities which have thus been visited are Folkestone, Charlton, Maidstone, Reigate, Oxford, and the Isle of Sheppey; and excursions are meditated during the ensuing summer to Hastings, Tunbridge, Harwich, Cambridge, and Lewes.

The death of the Rev. James White, of Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, long known as an amusing contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, took

place last week. Mr. White was born in 1806, and was a man of extensive and varied accomplishments, and was endeared to a numerous circle of friends by his virtues and amiable qualities. His conversation is said to have been more delightful even than his writings, having the charm of a ready and genial pleasantry, combined with unaffected courtesy and gentleness of manner, and a hearty recognition of the merits of others.

The committee of the National Shakspearian Fund have issued their first report. It will be remembered that the principal object proposed by the promoters of this fund were the purchase and careful preservation of all property in any intimate sense Shakspearian, and the erection and endowment of a public library and museum at Stratford-on-Avon. We are glad to learn that, so far, their efforts have succeeded. The sum of £2868. 10s. has been already collected, though the subscription did not commence till the October of last year. Still this is but a small part of what has to be done. The money raised has not sufficed to purchase even Shakspeare's garden at New Place; and a portion of his birthplace estate, with Anne Hathaway's cottage, and other properties, are still to be bought. An additional outlay will probably be required for an Act of Parliament, to prevent any doubts arising as to the power of the Corporation of Stratford to hold the property. The undertaking is one so essentially national, that we trust soon to hear that branch committees have been appointed to raise subscriptions throughout the country. Two already exist, one at Birmingham, the other at Stratford.

Once upon a time the old Tower of London, with its long racks of arms and wild beasts, was the most famous and highly-prized of all the exhibitions which country cousins were usually invited to see by their cockney friends. The removal of the lions and the great fire of 1841, however, spoilt the show, and the hoary old place gradually fell into low circumstances, so far as sight-seeing was concerned; and it received a regular knock-down blow, reducing it to a mere third-rate affair, when those grand gentlemen of large proportions, the beef-eaters (or, according to the French, *buffetiers*), were compelled to doff their bright scarlet uniforms covered with gold lace—suits that had cost the country £40 per annum—and exhibit the venerable pile, with its thick walls and gloomy associations, in the more appropriate seedy black or dusty brown. The visitors' shillings and sixpences, we understand, have sadly fallen off since this Quakerly change. We think we may even go the length of saying that the plumpness of the men has been considerably interfered with, and that these beefeaters, or once-corpulent guardians of royalty in a procession, stand a very fair chance of losing that popular cockney explanation of their name, which states them to be the devourers of enormous beefsteaks. A change, however, we are glad to learn, is to come over the old place. Somewhat of its pristine and quaint antiquarian interest is to be restored to it; and if the beefeater is not to have his scarlet coat returned to him—the garb that reminded one of a bluff King Hal, not in royal authority, a king very much out of collar—let us hope that at least his ancient proportions may be returned to him, with a little of that generous silver coin that heretofore was his portly delight. We learn from a contemporary, that every part of the venerable structure is undergoing alterations. In the White Tower, the Great Banqueting Chamber, as well as the Council Chamber above it, are being covered with arm-racks, sufficient to contain thousands of arms. From its appearance it will be equal, if not superior, to the one burnt in 1841. Hundreds of men are employed, particularly carpenters, in getting the old garrison in proper order for the reception of foreigners during the Exhibition. The entrance for visitors into those spacious rooms is at the south side, and the exit at the north side, opposite the jewel-house. Henry VII.'s Chapel is also being put in order. In short, somewhat of the ancient glory of the place is to come back, and, although the "lions" have long since gone, country cousins will doubtless be "lionized" (from whence comes the word) once more over the old spot during the approaching season.

SCIENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

(Continued.)

In addition to the papers already named, fourteen other papers were read before the Section on Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, but are not printed in full. An abstract is given however of a paper "On the Machinery of Legislation," by Mr. J. Napier Higgins, in which the author pointed out the uncertainty, the litigations, and the mischiefs that arise from the loose and inaccurate style of language adopted in Acts of Parliament. An abstract is also supplied of another paper, by Mr. Arthur Symonds, "On the Appropriate and Adequate Constitution of Tribunals, and the Institution of Judiciary over them." Mr. Symonds urges the consolidation of the judicial functions throughout the kingdom, and suggests that the five hundred judges now employed, at half a million, in making the law diverse and complicated, should be employed not merely in determining suits, but in collecting, ascertaining, and defining the law.

Further abstracts are given of papers "On the Admiralty Court in Ireland," by B. C. Lloyd, Q.C.; and "On the Law of Bankruptcy," by Judge Lynch, Mr. Heron, Q.C., Mr. McCubbin, and Mr. David Smith. These abstracts, and the debates that succeed, are followed by a notice of a paper, by Mr. P. J. McKenna, entitled "Observations on the Propriety of admitting the Evidence of Accused Persons on their Trial." The author was strongly in favour of the present system, and contended that no good could come from examination of a prisoner.

The last abstract is that of a paper by David Ross, M.A., LL.B., and entitled "Remarks on the Act enabling Married Women to dispose of Reversionary Interests in Personal Estate, with Suggestions for the Amendment of the Law on the subject." According to Mr. Ross, the number of exceptions to which the present Act is subject render it in practice all but nugatory. He proposes, therefore, that it should be repealed, and suggests a series of new provisions for a new and more perfect legislation.

We cannot conclude this notice of the proceedings of the Jurisprudence Department of the National Association without expressing the gratification which every one who reads them carefully must feel at the decided tendency to advancement and simplicity advocated by those learned members of the law who represented the interests of their class at the meeting to which we refer; there can be no doubt that if but a tithe of the suggestions made by the different speakers were carried out, English law, we had better have said British law, would not only be rendered less gloriously uncertain, but so simple as to be intelligible, and so intelligible as to be just.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Upper and Middle Class Education.

The first paper under this Section is by the Very Rev. Dean Graves, on the question "Whether the System of Competitive Examination gives an undue advantage to persons of an inferior physical development?" The facts brought forward by the Dean on this interesting point entirely negative the question which he gives as the title of his paper. He demonstrates that students who succeed in manly sports and trials of strength are not a distinct class from those who gain the highest places in

literary and scientific competitions. On the other hand, he urges that in general great and continued intellectual exertions can only be made by men of a well-constituted frame and vigorous health. He holds that the sound, healthy brain, that enables its owner to achieve the greatest success in intellectual efforts, extends its action through the entire frame, and reaches to the hands and to the feet. Bravo, Dean Graves!

The next paper bears the title of "Intermediate Education;" its author is the Rev. John Hall. By the term intermediate education is not meant, primarily, education for the middle classes, but education of a kind intermediate between the primary school and the college or university. The clever boy who has passed through the primary schools, where he is under obligation to public effort, may find his way to the Queen's College, or the University, where he is again under obligation to public effort; but in order to do this he must have passed over a region where the Government gives him no aid whatever, or only in such a way as to be inadequate to the wants of the country. To meet this difficulty Mr. Hall suggests that another step should be taken in Ireland, and a system of classical schools established throughout the country, so that the primary school and the university may be connected, and the latter be fed from a series of colleges, which should be preparatory and advanced.

Public Elementary Education.

The Rev. W. A. Willock, D.D., communicates an essay "On the Failure of Education among the Junior Classes in Elementary Schools." He commences by referring to the Report of the Commissioners presented this year to Parliament, in which it is shown that after an expenditure of one million of money on building public schools, five hundred thousand pounds on inspectors, and two millions five hundred thousand pounds on the training of teachers, the result has been that the junior classes of schools, comprehending the majority of children, either do not learn, or learn imperfectly, the most necessary part of what they come to learn—reading, writing, and arithmetic. Dr. Willock agrees with Mr. Fraser in thinking that the short period of time during which the children of the poor can attend school does but add to other difficulties. He considers that in these schools greater attention is paid to the superstructure of education than to the instruments and very foundation. He also believes that the real cause of failure commences with the junior classes, and will continue so long as these classes are taught in the same school, and by the same master, with other and higher classes. As measures of reform, Dr. Willock suggests that wherever it is possible the infant-school should be made an effective feeder to the advanced school. In cases where there is only one school, he suggests the formation of a school of "little people," the teacher of which should be a woman; and that this school should supplement the pure girls' school. Dr. Willock concludes with some remarks on religious *versus* secular education, and contends that the only solution of the question is for "Government to give good secular instruction to all, and yet, at the same time, afford facilities for children to receive such religious education as their parents can approve of."

James Heywood, M.A., F.R.S., gives next a paper entitled, "Recommendations respecting Primary Instruction, and the better appli-

cation of Educational Charities; selected from the Report of the Royal Commission on Popular Education." The Royal Commissioners consider it unfair to exclude teachers in private elementary schools from a share in the assistance given by the State to education, and advise that private teachers, who are competent, should be admitted to a share in public assistance, subject to the law that the school be open to inspection; they also advise, that teachers should be allowed to obtain certificates of competence to teach, analogous to a university degree.

Numerous training colleges, for the education of teachers in England and Wales, have been established during the last twenty-five years; in these institutions the total average number of students in the year 1858 was as follows:—Colleges for males, students, 752; colleges for females, students, 818; colleges for males and females, students, 496; total, 2066. A special education is required for the office of mistress of the infant school, but improvements are yet required in this respect. In the opinion of the Commissioners, evening schools are capable of being made to perform an important part in National Education. Respecting the better application of educational and other charities, the Commissioners recommend that the instruction given in endowed schools should be adapted to the requirements of the class to which it ought to be imparted; that the income of endowed schools should be distributed in a better manner between the several objects of the foundation; that part of the capital fund should be employed, where necessary, in the improvement of the school premises; and, that all endowed schools, now subject to inspection by the Charity Commission, should become subject to inspection by the Committee of Council of Education and Charities.

Mr. Heywood expresses that gratitude is due to the Royal Commissioners on Popular Education for their clear enunciation of the important principle with reference to charities, that "the power to create permanent institutions is granted, and can be granted, only on the condition implied, if not declared, that they be subject to such modification as every succeeding generation of men shall find requisite. This principle has been acted on ever since the Reformation, but it has never been distinctively expressed."

The Rev. Nash Stephenson, M.A., in "Remarks on the Education Commissioners' plan for rendering assistance to the Schools of the Independent Poor," after describing the fundamental errors present in the Commissioners' recommendations, proposes as alterations and additions to the present system: 1st. The withdrawal of the restriction mentioned in the original Code (Article 143-146), during which the grant shall be given in a rural school to the same student teacher:—2nd. The withdrawal of that portion of Article 100 of the original Code restraining teachers under thirty-five years of age from passing the examination for registration, and the permitting of all teachers of elementary national schools to be examined who shall have held a school of this character for the space of three years, and shall have challenged inspection, and obtained a favourable report from Her Majesty's Inspector:—3rd. The employment as teachers of pupil-teachers who have passed their fourth or fifth examination, provided that they have attained the age of eighteen, or of teachers of Unions who are rated at first-class of competency.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 19.—N. Beardmore, Esq., C.E., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the Society:—G. B. Airy, Esq., M.A., Astronomer Royal; Sir C. T. Bright, Bart.; E. B. Bright, Esq., F.R.S.; A. Brewin, Esq.; J. G. Barclay, Esq., F.R.S.; R. Cull, Esq., Secretary to the Ethnological Society; L. Clark, Esq.; C. Clark, Esq.; C. O. Catar, Esq., B.A.; R. C. Despard, Esq.; R. V. Dodwell, Esq.; R. B. Grantham, Esq., C.E.; F. Hopkins, Esq.; W. H. Harrison, Esq.; A. O. Hammond, Esq.; E. D. Johnson, Esq.; R. Inwards, Esq.; Captain W. D. Lowe; J. Lake, Esq., C.E.; Dr. Morris; J. Miller, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.; J. MacLean, Esq., C.E.; D. MacCullum, Esq.; Sir J. P. Orde, Bart.; W. H. Preece, Esq.; T. L. Plant, Esq.; Dr. Stewart; B. W. Smith, Esq.; J. Simms, Esq.; Rev. F. Silver, M.A.; W. W. Saunders, Esq., Vice-President Linnean Society, Treasurer Royal Horticultural Society, and Vice-President Entomological Society; Rev. R. Tyas, M.A.; and W. O. Whitehouse, Esq.

The following papers were read:—"On the Best Method of Determining Mean Values from Individual Results," by J. Bloxam, Esq. The author said that to determine with as much accuracy as possible the normal values for meteorological elements from as few years as possible, is very desirable. He remarked that an approximation to this is obtained by simply ascertaining the mean values belonging to a long series of years; but the longest series available for the purpose will not give such regularly-increasing and decreasing values as is most likely to be the truth, and some method of reduction is therefore required to effect an approximation to this object with a small number of years. The author then stated that his method is founded on the principle that the mean value of nine or eleven consecutive days gives more accurately the normal value for the central day of the nine or eleven, as the case may be, than the identical value which may happen to fall on that day; and so the value assigned to each day in the year is the mean value of a given number of days on each side of itself; the number of days he recommends for the means is ten, and the whole series of 365 days are thus made up of decadal means; the first mean value representing the decade 1-10, the second 2-10, the third 3-12, and so on; the date for the first mean value is then 5½, that for the second 6½, and so on; this process having been carried on throughout the year, the new series of mean decadal daily values thus obtained is in turn treated in the same way; and now the dates become whole numbers again; and this process is continued until the resulting values constitute regularly-increasing and decreasing quantities.

Mr. Bloxam also read a paper "On the comparison of the Daily Readings of the Barometer at Greenwich and Newport, determined by the method of repeated decadal means at both places;" and pointed out the times of agreement and disagreement of the resulting values.

A paper was then read "On the Gales of November, 1861," by Dr. Moffat. The author stated, that his remarks on these gales were from observations taken at fourteen stations in England and the Channel Islands, in each degree of latitude from 49° to 55°, and longitude between 1° east and 30° west. After pointing out the chief features of these gales, the author observed that in their dynamical effects we saw the results of opposing forces, and in a meteorological sense we perceived currents of air differing widely in their meteorological elements; and he proceeded to discuss the storm on the east coast on the 2nd of November, taking it as the type of all the others. Preliminary to this discussion, he observed that the series of meteorological processes which led to these gales commenced on the 26th of October; and discussed the barometrical, thermal, electrical, and ozonometrical conditions of the atmosphere from that date to the 2nd of November; which conditions, with the changes in the direction of the wind, he observed, pointed to a coming struggle between the north or polar, and the south or equatorial currents of the air, and the development of a revolving storm or cyclone. This

storm occurred where, as he thinks, it might have been expected, viz. between the latitudes 54° and 55°, as between these degrees the changes from the one current to the other took place most frequently. The author next referred to the chief features of the storm; pointed out the circular motion of the air, the oscillations of the barometer, the changes in temperature, and the quantities of ozone, and applied them with other elements to show that the polar current had become equatorial in direction, and *vice versa*. Taking a general view of the observations, and deducing and comparing results, Dr. Moffat arrived at the conclusion that the vortex of the cyclone was in the German Ocean, off the coast of Scarborough; an opinion in which he is borne out by the reports of masters of ships returning from the Baltic. He concludes his paper with some remarks on the prevalence of diseases of the nervous and muscular systems in connection with such gales, and with hail and snow showers. He gives the results of ten years' observations, and concludes by stating,—that as the animal economy is more susceptible of the electrical changes which accompany these storms than the most delicate electrometer, and that it is not one electrical condition, but the change from one to the other, that seems to affect it,—he is of opinion that a force is formed, a modification of the two, hitherto undiscovered, analogous to the nervous and muscular forces.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

March 24.—Charles Jellicoe, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. W. D. Biden was elected an Associate. Mr. Archibald Day read a paper "On the Statistics of first and subsequent Marriages among the Families of the Peerage, considered specially with reference to the calculation of Premiums for Assurances against Issue." Mr. Day began by referring to a former paper which he had read before the Institute, upon the determination of the rates of premium for assuring against issue, and stated that the increasing number of the risks of this description which are offered to assurance companies rendered it desirable that there should be some consistency in the premiums quoted. The case which is usually presented for consideration is that in which both husband and wife are living, but without any prospect of issue, and the assurance is therefore against the risk of issue to the husband by his present or any future wife. The next most important question to that of survivorship between husband and wife, therefore, is clearly the probability of the husband's re-marriage; and it was for the purpose of determining the marriage rate amongst the families of the Peerage that he had entered upon this investigation. The facts made use of had been extracted from Lodge's and Debrett's *Peerages*, and had been confined to the probabilities of marriage as regards bachelors and widowers only. The total number of cases collected was 3666; of which 2721 were bachelors, and 945 were widowers. The total number who died unmarried was 813, including 445 bachelors and 368 widowers. The number who contracted marriage during the period under observation was 1978, or 50 per cent. of the whole number, and these were composed of 1540 bachelors and 438 widowers. The number existing on 31st December, 1855 (which was the limit put to the inquiry), was 875. The number of facts collected, though small, was greater than some collections upon which tables of mortality had been founded, and in this case it should not be forgotten that they related only to a class. The total number of years during which the probability of marriage had been observed was 50,272, viz. 42,383·5 for bachelors, and 7888·5 for widowers. No distinction had been made between second and subsequent marriages. The number of instances in which men had ventured upon a fourth marriage was 3. Mr. Day then submitted two tables showing the facts observed under each year of age for bachelors and widowers respectively. Owing, however, to the small numbers living at some ages, there were great inconsistencies in the results. The facts had therefore been arranged in groups of five years, from which a marriage-rate deduced formed a table of great regularity. From Table I. (relating to the bachelors) it appeared that out of 2721 males com-

pleting the age 15, not 100 were unmarried at the age of 60, and that out of the remaining cases not one married after the age of 59. The marriage-rate was greatest at the age 27 (nearly 9 per 1000), and the quinquennial group 25-30 is greater than any other, being nearly twice as great as that for 20-25, and little exceeding that for 30-35. The rate between 35-40 is greater than between 20-25. On the whole, therefore, it might be concluded that the first marriages of the aristocracy take place later in life than those of the general population. From Table II. (relating to widowers) it appeared that the probability of a widower re-marrying was greater than for the first marriages of bachelors at every age up to 50, after which the comparison fails. It was also observed that there was great regularity in the diminishing rate of marriage among the widowers, a fact which Mr. Day illustrated by reference to a diagram. In a third table the author compared the marriage-rate amongst the Peerage families with that of the general population, as shown in his previous paper; from which it appeared that the first marriages of the aristocracy are at a much later age than those of the general population. The same observation applies to the probability of re-marriage in the second and subsequent marriages of the widowers, the excess after age 50 being so great amongst the aristocracy as to call for explanation which was probably to be found in some error in the former table. Mr. Day next exhibited a table showing the percentage of marriages at different ages amongst the Peerage as compared with tables derived from other observations. From these comparisons it appeared that the greatest similarity existed between the marriages in Belgium and the Peerage families, and the greatest differences between the two extremes of the social scale—the Peerage and the poor of St. George's in the East. With regard to the ages at date of marriage of the second wives of the Peerage widowers, the facts could only be ascertained in 111 cases, which was not more than 25 per cent. of the total number. It appeared, however, that in no instance did the age of the second wife exceed that of her husband; and that in only two cases were the second wives past the period of child-bearing at the date of marriage. Of the total number of re-marriages by widowers, 81 per cent. were with spinsters, 18½ per cent. with widows, 1 with a divorced lady, and 1 with a foreigner whose condition could not be ascertained. The average duration of time between the death of the first wife and the second marriages of the widowers was 4½ years; but in many instances the period of mourning was very limited. Out of 438 second marriages, 151, or 11·6 per cent., took place within the year; and of the remainder 113, or more than 29 per cent., within the second year. In several instances the second marriage actually took place within one week. One nobleman, however, remained a widower for 37 years, and re-married at the age of 68. With regard to the fruitfulness of second marriages, Mr. Day had been unable, from the want of satisfactory data, to arrive at any conclusions. In order to apply the foregoing observations to the practical question of issue premiums, Mr. Day had constructed a table, showing the present value of £1 at the end of the year in which a husband, whose wife was living, might, after her decease contract a second marriage. This table had been framed according to the same principles as the one in his former paper; but the result was a much higher scale of premiums than that formerly quoted. This was naturally the case, as the marriage-rate, at the more advanced ages especially, was three, four, and even eight times greater than that shown by the former observations. The table now given also showed that there was more risk attendant upon these assurances than most actuaries would have hitherto been inclined to allow.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Newmarch, F.R.S., Mr. Sprague, and the President took part; and the meeting adjourned to Monday, April 28.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 26.—George Vere Irving, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

William G. Marshall, Esq., of Colney Hatch, was elected an Associate.

Mr. George Maw, F.S.A., exhibited three articles, found between fifty and sixty years since upon pulling down an old house in Norwich. They consisted of a letter, dated February, 1615, by Martin Calthorpe, communicating that "Colonel Cromwell was alive and well since the printed news of his being slain in a duell in Holland, which report was unfounded;" an iron spur, with a five-spiked rowel, of the time of Charles I.; a toilet implement of silver, to serve as bodkin, tooth-pick, and ear-pick, measuring six inches in length, engraved on either side with roses.

Mr. C. Ainslie exhibited a very delicate gold ring, weighing only 7½ grains, having a little heart on the front, on which is a stamped V or a reversed A. Tradition assigns its possession to a Lady Errol.

Mr. T. Ingall exhibited a painting of the bust of the Saviour, painted in oil on a thin plaque of alabaster. It is believed to be the work of a Spanish artist, of the close of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Syer Cuming made some observations on paintings upon stone, and referred to various examples.

Dr. Barlow enumerated several on slate, a very remarkable example of which is in a series of figures of the Apostles, in the church of St. Ursula, at Cologne.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on "Ancient Fibulæ," to illustrate some fine specimens in the possession of Mr. W. H. Forman, who exhibited them on this occasion. Among them were examples of a Roman fibula, representing the Hippocampus, enamelled; a circular *cloisonnée* enamel; some of the *champ-levé* manufacture, measuring five inches in length, though probably an inch more had been broken off from the bottom; it is of bronze, plated with silver. Several others, of a Saxon period, were also described in the paper.

Mr. Syer Cuming also read a paper on "Seals bearing a Date." Hitherto he had not met with any before the fourteenth century, and only one of that era, of which an impression was exhibited. It was the seal of Cottingham Priory, founded in A.D. 1322 by Thomas Wade, Lord of Lyddel. Of the fifteenth century, the seal of the ancient borough of Shrewsbury was produced, bearing date 1425. Other interesting instances were exhibited.

Mr. Hensman exhibited an angel of Henry VIII., weighing 3 dwts. 8 grains.

Mr. Wakeman forwarded an impression from a coin of Carausius, of a new type, now deposited in the Caereon Museum. The obverse presents profile to the right, bearing a rayed crown, and the legend reads, IMP. CARAVIVS P. P. AVS. VICTVS; the reverse, a standing figure of the Emperor, holding a spear and an orb, SAVOVLV FELICITAS.

Mr. Paul Bridson, of Douglas, Isle of Man, forwarded some memoranda relating to Thomas Burton, Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose seal formed the front of a large silver bracelet, lately exhibited to the Association. This bishop is not named by Heylyn, nor by Sacheverell, in his *Survey of the Isle of Man*. Thomas Burton was abbot of Vale Royal, in Cheshire, made bishop in 1452, and stated to have died in possession in 1480. The Pope styles the See the Church of Sodor: the bracelet expressly makes it *Mannensis*.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 1.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair.

E. Warner, Esq., M.P., John Shortt, Esq., M.D., F. H. Scott, Esq., R.A., were elected Fellows.

The paper read was "On the Antiquity of Man, from the Evidence of Language," by the President.

The periods usually assigned for man's first appearance necessarily date only from the time when he had attained such an amount of civilization as to frame some kind of record of his own career, and take no account of the many ages which must have transpired before he could have attained that power. Language is not innate, but adventitious—a mere acquirement, having its origin in the superiority of the human understanding. Infants are without language; they acquire it, as the brain matures, by instruction, and can learn with equal facility any language whatever. There is another proof in the

prodigious number of languages which exist, with very various ranges of sounds, simplicity, or complexity. Such a state necessarily implies a distinct formation of every independent tongue. The first rudiments of language must have consisted of a few articulate sounds attempted by savages to make known their wants to each other; and from these first efforts to the time in which language had attained the completeness which we find it to have reached amongst the rudest tribes ever known to us, countless ages must be presumed to have elapsed. The Egyptians must have attained a large measure of civilization before they invented symbolic or phonetic writing, and yet we find it in the most ancient of their monuments. The invention of letters has been made at many different points, extending from Italy to China, a clear proof that language had many independent sources. But such is the antiquity of the invention that we can hardly in any case tell when or by whom it was made; epochs or eras depending on the art of writing were, of course, still later or of more recent origin. The Greek epoch only dates 776 years, and the Roman 753 years before the birth of Christ. The author then dwelt on the evidence afforded in the construction and grammar of language; and concluded by urging that the birth of man was of vast antiquity, and that every race has had to achieve the arduous and tedious task of constructing speech, which, even in the rudest form in which we find it, must have taken many thousands of years to accomplish.

In the discussion Mr. Poole, Mr. Damouney, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. Burke, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Mr. Mackie, and Dr. Hunt, took part.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MONDAY.—Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting. Geologists' Association, 7, at 5, Cavendish Square.—On Skulls and Flint Implements found in the Essex Marshes during the progress of the Main Drainage Works, by E. Cressy.
Chemical Society, 8.—Anniversary.
Royal United Service Institution, 8½.
- TUESDAY.—Royal Institution, 3.—On the Physiology of the Senses, by John Marshall, Esq.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion upon the papers by Mr. Brunless and Captain Galton on Railway Accidents.
Zoological Society, 9.—Remarks on a specimen of *Alciopaurus ferox*, by Mr. Yate Johnson; and other papers.
- WEDNESDAY.—Royal Society of Literature, 8½.—A Paper communicated by the Rev. Mackenzie R. C. Walcott.—Captain Porcher, R.N., will exhibit his Drawings and Plans of Recent Excavations at Cyrene.
Royal Horticultural Society, 1.—Exhibition of Azaleas.
British Archaeological Association, 4.—Annual General Meeting.
- THURSDAY.—Royal Institution, 3.—On Heat, by Professor Tyndall.
Chemical Society, 8.—On the Quantitative Method in Chemistry, by Dr. Debuss.
- FRIDAY.—Royal Institution, 8.—On Mauve and Magenta, and the Colouring Matters derived from Coal, by Dr. Hofmann.
Royal United Service Institution, 3.
Royal Astronomical Society, 8.
- SATURDAY.—Royal Institution, 8.—On Spectrum Analysis, by Professor H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S.
Royal Asiatic Society, 2.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. SECOND NOTICE.

The Return of the Lost Sailor (92), by Mr. T. Roberts, is one of the few works of genuine feeling in the collection. The upturned look of the woman, who has sunk on her knees, ready to faint, on the arrival of her lost husband, is a decided success, and has met with a hearty appreciation.

The Quiet State of Things (354), and *A little Innocent Vanity* (358), are equally successful in a much lower range of effort.

Mr. Ward's Welsh scene, *Mountain Road near Dolgelly* (388), and *Mountain River View near Dolgelly* (246), are among the most important remaining landscapes; and Mr. Pyne's colouring is always pleasing in the middle distance, as in the *Confluence of the Aeron and Severn* (465).

Mr. Noble paints some good dress textures in the picture *Les Apprêts pour le Bal costume* (326), and repeats a face which has been familiar to the public for years in his works, in *Thoughts of the Absent* (588).

Mr. G. Cole, along with some landscapes, contributes a subject with the mysterious title of *Buffalo Hunting in Charborough Park versus the Hon. — in the Far West* (455). What the meaning of this may be we are at a loss to understand. The picture represents a herd of Brahman or other foreign cattle in an English park, a gentleman riding on the further side of them, carrying a rifle, followed by a keeper similarly mounted and armed. Is this an obscure joke, or a faintly-hinted compliment, or a still more profoundly-hidden satire? Being a riddle, we fairly give it up.

Amongst remaining works by members of the Society, we may notice *Near Conway* (84), by J. Syer, *Winter* (763), by T. F. Wainwright, and some excellent landscapes by Vicat Cole, by whom the large painting, *The Brook* (97), is even exceeded in force and truth by *Evening* (787), a highly poetical and truthful work, and *The Glydders* (894). The latter renders with great success the broken crest of the *Great Glydder*, the serrated peaks of which seem to flicker like spires of flame in the shifting and rolling mist.

Summer on the Thames (711), by W. W. Gosling, *Going Home* (404), by J. Henzell, and an excellent female head, called *The Day Dream* (529), by J. Hill, may be added to the list of the more noticeable works contributed by members of the Society. Works of the class of *Please remember the Grotto* (601), by W. Bromley, can only be referred to with aversion and regret.

Outside the pale of the Society there are some landscapes of striking and original merit. First amongst these are two admirable works by B. W. Leader. The larger is called *English Cottage Homes* (666). This appears to have been taken from a photograph; but a vast variety of rural objects are here painted with unwearied care and spirit and great distinctness, down to every twig of foliage and every ear of wheat. Another is called *After Sunset* (464). This is a highly-favourable specimen of our recent school of landscape, distinguished alike for its clearness, force, and minuteness. It may possibly be objected that the sky-tints are somewhat raw, and that the colour in the water is too strong for a reflection. We think this latter objection must hold good, but the work is all of extraordinary skill and power. Another remarkable work of the modern school is *Early Summer* (468), by A. Finlayson. Mr. Hulme also contributes a good study, *A Wayside Gossip*.

Mr. Moore, another follower of the advanced modern school of landscape, appear to have studied in Devonshire again for his *Summer's Evening* (327). The exquisite painting and scrupulous exactness of this picture cannot be denied. The colouring also is good and true. Still the truth is harshly told. Can there not be poverty without squalor, and rusticity without coarseness? Fine and delicate painting only brings out more forcibly uncouth shapes and unseemly costumes.

In figures, the most striking novelty is the work of Mr. W. M. Hay (417), with a motto from Moore's *Melodies*. The subject is the half-length figure of a fair innamorata lying in bed, with an open love-letter in her hand, out of which a few flowers have fallen. The firmness and delicacy combined, the beauty of face, and rosy warmth of colour, unite to make this a very charming picture. The artist (whose name is new to us) has gone the length of painting the written contents of the letter in almost, if not quite, legible characters. Deciphering the *billet doux* is thus a matter of difficulty sufficient to enhance the spectator's curiosity.

Mr. Desanges has contributed four heads, *Elaine* (156), *Enid* (236), *Vivian* (564), and *Guinevere* (712), illustrative of the 'Idylls of the King,' which are to a great extent successful in rendering an ideal of these four heroines.

Mr. J. Hayler is broad and humorous in his treatment of the group, *A Stitch in Time* (157). Considering the nudity of the infant and the bungling awkwardness of the tailor, the only fear is whether the stitch will really be in time to preserve the unfortunate unclothed from perishing in cold and nakedness. By the same artist we observe a *Portel Fish Woman* (349), and a *Boulogne Fish Girl* (361).

Amongst the remaining figure subjects we notice

several excellent small studies, *Conflicting Interests* (173), *News from the Camp* (533), and others, by C. Rossiter; a study of rare excellence, *The Cellarer* (949), by J. Campbell, jun., representing a man looking at wine in a glass by candle-light; a figure of a piper, *The Union Pipes* (483), by J. T. Lucas; *The Toilet* (388), a winning face, with a somewhat bold expression, by A. Ossani; *The Fair Students* (91), by F. Underhill; *The Maid of the Mill* (411), by G. A. Storey; an excellent figure of a girl with flowers, *Bernese Flower Girl* (553), by Miss Brownlow; *Harbour Moorings* (509), by P. R. Morris; *Study of a Girl's Head* (665), by R. Collinson; and *The Valentine* (878), by S. B. Godbold.

Mr. T. Heaphy has turned to account a rather distant ramble, by the production of some spirited sketches in oil of heads and figures from Montenegro, *Lady of Cattero* (204), *Water-seller and Child* (627), *Courtship* (947), and others.

Mr. Holyoake, whose picture at the British Institution was a highly-favourable introduction to the art public, appears here with a Scripture scene, *The Return of the Prodigal Son* (513), in which he has been less successful. The action is necessarily more subdued when taken from a parable than from a play: hence the danger of subordinating expression to mere costume and drapery becomes greater. The adherence to a Jewish type of countenance is also a little too marked.

Mr. Pasmore is pleasing as ever in the *Tale of Chivalry* (521); and Miss Blunden displays great purity and exactness in the *Reaper's Dessert* (451). Few of the figure pictures display more life and character than the scene, rather vulgarly named *Drawing it Mild* (566), by C. J. Lewis, where a servant-girl with an amused and sly expression is watching a thirsty man drinking the water to which she was helping him from the pump.

In portrait, Mr. Swinton's *Lady Georgina Balfour* (69) and *Mrs. Dudley Marjoribanks* (273), if not brilliant in colour, are yet elegant. Mr. Buckner's portrait of *John Morant, Esq.* (134), is disagreeably effeminate; a fault which cannot apply to the companion picture, *Lady Henrietta Morant* (200).

Amongst the remaining landscapes mention should not be omitted of Mr. Niemann's classical composition, *Dunster, Somerset—Sunrise* (131); of Mr. J. Peel's works, *On the Wear* (319), and others; of *An Old Cottage, North Wales*, a subject truthfully but somewhat heavily treated, by E. N. Downard; and of a *View on the Teign, Devon* (291), which is very true to nature. To these may be added, *Evening, Beggelert* (160), by C. Leslie; *The Lark* (409), and *Ferns and Flowers* (416), by J. T. Peele; wildflowers, foxgloves, and others, in a view called *On the Common* (569), by T. Worsey; some excellent coast scenery, *Elizabeth Castle, Jersey* (749), and *Treen, Cornwall* (751), in water-colours, by G. Wolfe; and a *View of Box Hill, with the Town of Dorking* (914), by C. Pyne, whose art descent from J. B. Pyne, the member of the Society, is unmistakable.

Mr. Horlor's calves, *Spring Time* (129); Mr. Luker's camels in *A Council of Bedouins* (341), and others; Mrs. Rimer's *Azaleas* (424), are amongst the specialities of which instances may be seen in almost every gallery.

A minute and fanciful composition, delicately finished, called *The Death of the Rose* (700), by J. A. Fitzgerald, in which floral forms are developed into mystical shapes of sylphs and gnomes, will repay the attention of all who are fond of these indulgences of the fancy.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition, which opened on Thursday, the 26th of March, after an inaugural conversation on the preceding evening, would not speak very well for the prospects of the Institute of British Architects, were it not that the superior attractions of the International Exhibition have carried away many of the best of the year's productions from Conduit Street to South Kensington. With respect to the works of Academicians, as our readers are aware, a rule has been laid down that no painting is to be exhibited at the Great Exhibition which has not already appeared in public. Thus the Academy has had interest enough to maintain its own annual exhibition undiminished in excellence. Not so, how-

ever, the managers of the Architectural Exhibition, who find their walls comparatively deserted. Under such circumstances, it is only surprising to find so many good examples left.

Judging from the assemblage before us, brick architecture would seem to be largely in the ascendant; no instance of this class being more conspicuous than Mr. E. W. Godwin's *Designs for the Town Halls of Hull* (7), *Northampton* (8), and *Swansea* (31), drawings which are proofs of a decided influx of taste in a uniform direction, in favour of this style of public buildings.

Messrs. Green and De Ville contribute a large number of drawings, being competitive designs for the following buildings:—*The Town Hall at Hull* (28), *A Unitarian Chapel at Hampstead* (29), *New Schools at West Bromwich* (182), *The Town Hall, Northampton* (185), *The Palais de Justice at Brussels* (205, 210, 225), *Improvements at Bath* (228 and 237), and *The Lecture Theatre, Hartley Institution, Southampton* (269). The inferiority of the Gothic design for the chapel at Hampstead to those for the secular buildings is very marked, and leaves no doubt as to where the particular strength and weakness of these compositions respectively is to be found. *The Lecture Theatre and the Hull Town Hall* are amongst the finest of these compositions.

We notice also a *Design for the County and Borough Halls, Guildford* (110), by Messrs. Hooker and Wheeler, as among the more ambitious compositions; and a *Design for a House* (16 and 17), to be built in the West of England, by Mr. Rushforth, shows the prevailing taste for an adaptation of Italian-Gothic, which is taking root far and wide in the country.

A *Slip Roof* (24), now erecting at Milwall for Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., for building the iron-cased frigates, on the other hand, is an impressive example of strength and lightness combined in the glass and iron style of architecture, by Mr. Edmeston. A *Design for the Agricultural Hall, Islington* (238, 239), by Mr. W. Wilkinson, is another remarkable instance of adaptation in the same material.

Mr. S. B. Lamb's works are picturesque as ever, particularly when applied to church architecture; as witness a *Study for a Private Chapel* (58 and 42), to be erected at Lochiel, N. B.; *Braineisworth Church, Norfolk* (39), and others.

A number of very excellent drawings of foreign architectural views are, as usual, to be found in this collection. We may particularly mention Mr. Thomas Vaughan's elaborate drawings (231 to 236), from *Carcassonne, Monreale, Nuremberg, and Bamberg*, executed in the artist's capacity of Soane Medallion Student of the Institute of British Architects: and some sketches, exhibiting less finish, but even more freedom and character, by Mr. C. N. Beazley (81).

A ground-plan, sections, and elevations of the Design for the New Opera House at Vienna, will be found in the collection; the latter, an imposing mass of building arranged in the form of a square, and crowned with a low elliptical dome, and four bulb-like turrets at the angles.

A drawing also for a memorial window in stained glass, representing the *Crucifixion* on a large scale, by Mr. Charles Gibbs, to be erected at All Saints' Church, Hastings, in memory of the late Earl Waldegrave, arrests attention.

In an adjoining room will be found a remarkable engineering model of a patent iron bridge, for crossing rivers and valleys at one span, at any height or width up to 1000 feet, without intermediate piers, by Angelo Sedley.

Finally, attached to this Exhibition is the unique and very remarkable collection of drawings by the late A. Welby Pugin, which will well repay a long and close examination by the visitor. Along with the drawings is exhibited the portrait of Pugin, by Herbert. This collection is announced as about to be photographed by Mr. Stephen Ayling, and published by subscription.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Although nearly a month must elapse before the commencement of the Italian season at Her Majesty's Theatre, the programme of the performances has already been issued

by Mr. Mapleson, acting, we presume, as the agent or representative of Mr. E. T. Smith, whose management in this case has certainly not been attended with that consoling pecuniary success which rewarded his efforts at Drury Lane and elsewhere. This perpetual change in the direction of affairs—at one time Mr. Lumley, then Mr. E. T. Smith, and lastly, Mr. Mapleson being the acknowledged head—is not likely to inspire the public with any great amount of confidence, and cannot but be prejudicial to the real interests of the house. On this subject and others more immediately connected with operatic art, a lesson might advantageously be taken from the rival establishment at Covent Garden, where the flourishing state of the treasury must be, in a great measure, if not wholly, attributed to the business-like capacity and untiring energy devoted to them for years past by one mind, honest in purpose, prompt in action, undismayed by difficulties, and at all times reliant. With reference to the actual operas to be produced, a list of upwards of twenty is made out, from which a selection will ultimately be made. To commence with Verdi—we have of course the inevitable "Trovatore," in which Mlle. Trebelli will make her *début* as *Azucena*; another first appearance, that of Signor Giraltoni as *Renato*, in "Un Ballo in Maschera," will also be made on the opening night of the season; whether the remaining three on the list of Verdi's works—the "Traviata," "Rigoletto," and "Ernani"—will be performed is uncertain, in all probability not, as there is nothing definite said about them. Amongst Donizetti's operas, the "Lucrezia Borgia" will of course occupy a prominent place, owing to the unrivalled dramatic impersonation of the *Duchess* by Mlle. Tietjens; the "Linda di Chamounix" is reserved for the middle of May, when Mlle. Kellogg, a name quite new to us, will make her first appearance in the character of *Linda*; three more operas of Donizetti are mentioned—"La Favorita," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "La Figlia del Reggimento"; but should the rest of the programme be faithfully adhered to, we could well dispense with these. In each of Mozart's operas—"Don Giovanni" and "Le Nozze di Figaro," and in the two masterpieces of Meyerbeer, "Gli Ugonotti" and "Roberto il Diavolo," the principal character will be sustained by Mlle. Tietjens; and this circumstance alone is sufficient to warrant a most successful reception to each of the above operas, more especially if we are to credit the statement in the programme, which declares Mlle. Tietjens to be "the acknowledged only competent representative of this arduous rôle," namely, that of *Alice*. If the dramatic powers of the sisters Marchisio be at all commensurate with their vocal capabilities, we shall have a rich treat in the representation of "Semiramide," which is announced for the first of May; another opera of Rossini's, "Il Barbiere," is promised, but the cast is not specified. A special feature of the performances at this house will be the production of Weber's romantic opera, "Oberon," "should time permit," "Der Freischütz" will also be given; two by Bellini, "Norma" and "I Puritani"; "La Zingara" (Balfe), and Flotow's "Marta" complete the list.

Contrasted with the ample numbers and European reputation of the artists comprised in Mr. Gye's programme, the list of performers at Her Majesty's Theatre looks remarkably meagre; in fact, the old story of *ma femme et cinq poupées* seems very likely to occur again, the whole weight being thrown upon Mlle. Tietjens. When we have mentioned Signor Giuglini and Signor Gassier, we think we have exhausted the list, the rest being very little, if at all, known in this country. Highly as we esteem Mlle. Tietjens, we can hardly consider Mr. Mapleson as justified in calling her "the last link of that chain of glorious *prime donne* commencing with Catalani." For ourselves, we cannot believe that the grand union of vocal and dramatic art is destined to terminate with the career of this highly-gifted lady; and holding that that oft-quoted sentence,

Λαμπάδια ἔχουσιν διαδοῦσαι ἀλλήλαις,

is true at the present day, even of *prime donne*, we hope to see many an *artiste* arise, whose laudable ambition it may be to rival the well-earned fame of Mlle. Tietjens.

The orchestra, consisting of the excellent band so recently organized by Professor Bennett for the

Philharmonic Society, and other well-known musicians, will once more be under the direction of Signor Arditi, whose reputation as a conductor of Italian operatic music is becoming more and more widely spread each year. The first performance will take place on Saturday, April 26, when "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be represented.

The third and last of Mr. Klindworth's chamber concerts will take place this evening (Saturday), at the Hanover Square Rooms.

On Monday last Miss Arabella Goddard took her benefit at St. James's Hall, which was very well attended on the occasion. The solo pianoforte pieces were Beethoven's Sonata in C minor (Op. 111), and Sebastian Bach's Fugue alla Tarentella.

SURREY.—In the selection of plays at this theatre, and the manner of placing them on the stage, there are healthy symptoms of a desire to elevate the standard of the transpontine drama. Not content with the success last year of a translation of "Le Crétin de la Montagne," which has in the present season rendered that piece a chief attraction at some four or five minor theatres, an attempt was made, some weeks ago, to adapt to the stage George Eliot's admirable novel of *Adam Bede*. That essay was, as might have been expected, not very successful; and the management appear to have exercised a sounder judgment in recurring to a French source for the latest novelty. In "Four Stages of Life," a piece presented last Monday, there is enough of stage sentiment to satisfy the *habitués* of the Surrey, while the acting is sufficiently truthful to gratify the taste of a more refined audience. The play depicts the fortunes of a son, falsely accused of a bank robbery, but afterwards sustained, under the affliction of blindness, by a faithful wife, and finally restored, by the good offices and skill of a friendly physician, to his father's confidence and to sight. The best ingredient of the piece is the character of the doctor, *M. de Boissy*, whose cheery disposition and natural kindness of heart lead him to laugh at a hump on his back, to raise himself by his talents to the top of his profession, and, what is more important to the audience, to become the good angel of the play. Mr. Shepherd sustains this part with remarkable humour and truthfulness. Mr. Creswick plays the hero carefully; and Miss C. Pouncefort and Miss Elizabeth Webster, in the principal female characters, act with a gentleness which does them credit. The translation, by Mr. Voltaire, retains a few Gallicisms, which it would be well to eradicate.

OMNIANA.

Origin of the word *Pica*.—As our dictionaries do not furnish any satisfactory etymology for the word *Pica*, a name given by our printers and type-founders to a letter or metal type of a particular size, I venture to conjecture that it is derived from the name of Picus of Miranda, whose writings have so long since been forgotten. I was led to this by meeting with a curious passage in the preface to Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, in which that naturalist describes the several sizes of the letters in which the parts of his work are printed. A Frenchman may perhaps see nothing curious in it; but an Englishman is rather startled at being told that whatever relates to the sub-families of the animals will be found in St. Augustine, and what relates to the genera will be found in Cicero. Here then we have letters of two sizes, named after celebrated authors; and we ourselves call a third size, Primer, or Spelling-book; and a fourth size, Brevier, or Breviary. These names are easily explained by examining a type-founder's Specimen-book, where we shall see the sentence from Cicero, "Quousque tandem abutere Catilina," printed in one type; that from the Breviary, "Pater noster qui es in celis," in another type; while the letters which are too large to be shown in a sentence are arranged as an alphabet, for a schoolboy's Primer. What sentence was taken from St. Augustine I do not know, nor whether any was taken from Picus of Miranda. A little antiquarian industry however could perhaps answer this question, and tell us whether this once eminent scholar has given his name to the type now called *Pica*.
S. S.

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